





## ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

## Sabbath riots erupt in Jerusalem

From our Correspondent Jerusalem

Shouts of "Shabbos! Shabbos!" and the sound of breaking bottles shattered the quiet of the late Sabbath afternoon in Jerusalem on Saturday, when Orthodox demonstrators against the Egged bus co-operative clashed in the main streets of the capital with anti-Orthodox young people.

It was the second Saturday in succession that Orthodox Jews from the Mea Shearim quarter had taken to the streets in protest at Egged buses operating before the end of the Sabbath.

This time they were led by Rabi Amram Blau, the leader of the ultra-Orthodox Neturei Karta sect. Taking to the streets two hours or so before the end of the Sabbath, the Orthodox demonstrators harassed passing cars and buses and were themselves harassed by anti-Orthodox elements.

When the police intervened, they were showered with bottles and stones by both factions. Two policemen and eight demonstrators were injured.

Mea Shearim continued to seethe with anger even after the Sabbath had ended, and police vehicles passing through the quarter were stoned from doorways, balconies and rooftops. The police responded by bringing a mobile water cannon into Mea Shearim's narrow streets and directing jets of water at the stonethrowers.

Elsewhere, riot police armed with sticks and truncheons were drawn up ready to deal with trouble. However, there were no additional incidents, except for

occasional stone-throwing at the riot squads.

In synagogues and yeshivot throughout the quarter, rabbis inveighed against the desecration of the Sabbath and urged their followers to maintain the offensive until the city's streets had been purged of Saturday traffic.

On Sunday night fresh trouble erupted as ultra-Orthodox residents of Mea Shearim set up road blocks and stoned Egged buses passing through the main streets.

Earlier on Sunday, the Cabinet sent a message to the police from its regular meeting urging the force to exert "all its authority for the prevention of breaches of the peace."

The Cabinet also expressed disquiet about the recent violence in Jerusalem, as did the Mayor, Mr Teddy Kolek. He told a city council meeting of Sunday evening: "Violence is like cholera. Once it starts, no one knows where it will end."

More buses were stoned in Mea Shearim on Monday evening, mainly by young children, six of whom were arrested after smashing the windows of four buses.

Buses were again stoned on Tuesday.

At a public meeting in the quarter on Wednesday evening, ultra-Orthodox rabbis demanded either that Egged stop running buses on the Sabbath or else that public transport should be handed over to companies which would refrain from Sabbath operations.

## Dayan visits sheikh

Sheikh Jahari, the Mayor of Hebron, who was in hospital for medical tests, was visited on Saturday by Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defence Minister.



Young sabras greet two earl-clad grandmothers who arrived at Lydda with a group of 100 immigrants from India and Iran

## Rabin's frankness upsets Ministers

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Not for the first time, Israel's Ambassador to the USA, Mr Itzhak Rabin, has upset some Cabinet Ministers. In particular the Foreign Minister, Mr Abba Eban, by his outspokenness on the subject of American-Israeli relations.

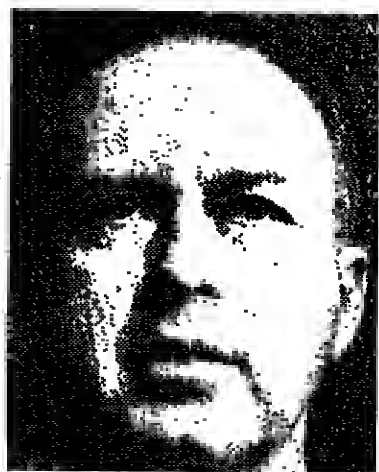
In a week-end radio interview with Kol Israel, Mr Rabin stressed that America was primarily concerned with safeguarding her own interests in the Middle East.

Washington did not want to find itself in a situation where all it had left in the Middle East was Israeli friendship.

No one denies the truth of Mr Rabin's remarks, but what is being called into question is the propriety of making a report direct to the public over the head of the Government.

Another of his comments was that the next United Nations General Assembly would be "the usual opera in that Tower of Babel known as the UN."

Mr Rabin is expected to relinquish his ambassadorial post before the end of the year and join the Government. Some of his



Mr Itzhak Rabin

critics allege that his outspokenness is part of a campaign to make his personal mark as a statesman.

Mr Rabin did offer some reassurance in his interview. He said that in the event of a Middle East conflict, it was hard to see the United States standing aside, particularly if Israel had done everything possible to secure a settlement.

## Cabinet leaks—Israel's national scandal

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Hardly anyone in Israel can keep a secret, a situation which the Prime Minister, Mrs Golda Meir, described in the Knesset last week as a national scandal. There were leakages of information from the highest forums in the land, she said, and she did not know how to stop them.

However, she added: "If I know that a Minister was the source of these indiscretions, I would demand his immediate dismissal."

Mrs Meir was replying to a motion by Mr Shmuel Tamir of the Free Centre party, an Opposition group, calling for a Knesset discussion of the problem of leaks from secret Cabinet meetings. Her argument, which the House accepted, was that it was impossible to debate the topic properly if the source of the leaks was not known.

Mr Tamir implied that the leaks were coming from Cabinet Ministers themselves, often not for State reasons but merely to enhance their own status and position.

The Free Centre spokesman did not say so, but among journalists in Israel it has long been accepted that various Ministers have "favourite" political writers, reporters and columnists or "fed" with exclusive background material often based on Cabinet discussions.

revelry, Mr Michael Arnon, are practical to the point of bleakness, usually not going beyond the headings of the topics discussed, who discussed them and for how long.

The fact that the following day's Hebrew press usually carries some of the colour and detail of the Cabinet deliberations clearly suggests that a number of the participants (or their very close associates) are providing additional briefings for selected newsmen.

Israel feels that she has disposed rather neatly of the embarrassing problem of her £1,200 gift of tents, blankets and medicaments offered to the Organisation of African Unity and which the OAU rejected.

The money is being handed over to a fund maintained by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for "the furtherance of education among African refugees."

Officials here are unable to identify precisely which African refugees will benefit, but are assuming that the matter has now been disposed of. They hope that the South African Government

## NRP threat to break up Government

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Mr Itzhak Rabin, the chairman of the executive committee of the National Religious Party, is threatening to break up the Government coalition, in which his party is a partner, unless the Government agrees to a series of articles during religious educational system.

Twenty-eight per cent of Israeli primary school children attend State-run religious schools.

The Education Minister, Yigal Allon, in a plan for organising the educational system, has proposed that inspectors of education have the right to supervise curriculum of religious schools in consultation with religious inspectors.

Mr Raphael claims that he is not concerned with Cabinet crisis, he cannot in measures which undermine independence of the State's religious school system.

Not all his colleagues agree with his arguments or methods. Among such influential figures as Yosef Burg, the Interior Minister, there have been open tensions in some Israeli newspapers that Mr Raphael is pushing education issue only because it embarrasses those of his colleagues, unlike him, are members of the Government.

Another suggestion being circulated, particularly in Party circles, is that the NRP building up the education so as to use it as a bargaining counter in securing a settlement in the holding of Cabinet elections.

With the rabbinical court's disapproval because of its lack of the conversion and rabbi's issues, some NRP leaders prefer the spotlight of attention to be turned to election which is bound to be a warring Orthodox faction into the open and result in washing of much dirty linen.

The law requires that the Rabbinical elections be held by the next two months, but the NRP is authorizing them to be held before the Cabinet for election without any concrete action taken.

## Bar-Ilan degree for Lieberman

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Honorary doctorates have been conferred by Bar-Ilan University on Mrs Golda Meir, the Prime Minister, and Rabin, and Saul Lieberman, the rabbi of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Although Rabin is one of the world's leading rabbis and Talmudists, he has been ambivalent towards the Jewish community because of his association with the head of Conservative

will now reconsider transfer to Jerusalem. United Appeal has imposed following offer to the OAU.

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Two young men, who were arrested last week, were released on the condition that they live in the northern part of the country.

Mine kills

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## Lansky sues paper for £1 million

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Mr Lansky, an American, is suing the Jerusalem Post for £1 million (about \$2 million) damages for alleged

to refuse him Israeli citizenship or an extension of his visitor's permit.

Mr Lansky, whose permit expires next month, last week granted his first press interview.

Describing himself as "an honest gambler but never a gangster," he said he had given the interview because he wanted to clear his name and be allowed to continue living in Israel.

He had spent three months in jail for illegal gambling activities, he admitted, but claimed to have liquidated all his gambling interests in 1959. He did not wish to return to the United States, he declared.

He also told Masry that his lawyers had advised him not to sue those who had libelled him because this would harm his business interests.

## Beth Din for conversions

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

The Vienna conversions of the non-Jewish spouses of prospective Israeli immigrants from East European countries may be resumed under the supervision of a Beth Din composed of Israeli rabbis.

The Chief Rabbinate Council agreed last week to the immediate establishment of a special Beth Din for conversions. It will also be responsible for checking the legality of the conversion procedures previously followed in Vienna and for approving the conversions of people already living in Israel.

In February two Israeli rabbis who visited Vienna to inquire into the conversion procedures reported their findings on 54 individual cases to the Chief Rabbinate Council.

Dr Zerah Warhaftig, the Minister for Religious Affairs, announced in March the appointment of a special Beth Din to review the conversions.

But the issue was still in obedience in May with the report that Rabi I. J. Unterman, the 84-year-old Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, had vetoed its establishment because one of the members nominated had not sat the examination "usually required" for dayanim.

## Chasidic music

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

A festival of Chasidic music opened in Safed this week. Next year it will be extended to include the folk music of Oriental communities.

While Israel has achieved marked advances in medical treatment and her methods are studied by experts from many countries, she faces a critical shortage of trained staff and hospital beds.

Admitting this last week, the Health Minister, Mr Victor Shemtov, stressed that as well as the requirements of the civilian population, Government hospitals also provided services to the Defence Forces.

Since the 1967 Six-Day War, 8,000 soldiers and members of the public injured by enemy action had been treated in hospitals, apart from soldiers hurt in accidents.

## Old synagogue discovered

From our Correspondent—Haifa

The remains of a synagogue built in Roman or Byzantine times have been found by Franciscan monks at a dig near the site of the Bithayim, north of Haifa, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

During repairs to their establishment, the monks discovered the base of a row of columns facing Jerusalem, as was the practice in ancient synagogues.



An Israeli Army engineer officer is rewarded with a kiss by his girl soldier sweetheart after receiving his commission at a passing-out parade

## Senior Army officer may face trial

From our Correspondent—Tel Aviv

A senior Israeli Army officer who commanded one of the units which took part in the raid on the Egyptian island of Shadwan in January, 1970, is likely to go on trial charged with dereliction of duty, or a similar charge.

The Military Court of Appeal recommended his trial last week in connection with the explosion of a lorry-load of mines in Elath harbour following the Shadwan operation. Twenty-four soldiers were killed in the explosion and another 40 injured, some seriously.

A lieutenant and a second lieutenant have already been found guilty of causing death by negligence. They were reduced to the ranks and sentenced to 18 and nine months' imprisonment respectively.

A sergeant and two officers have had their acquittals upheld by the appeal court.

In its judgement, the court said that the mines were brought back from Shadwan armed (that is with their fuses ready for detonation). The senior officer concerned told the lieutenant to defuse the mines, but did not say when this should be done. He then flew home.

The mines were loaded on to a lorry and the lieutenant put the second lieutenant in charge of evacuating it northwards.

There was some discussion in

## Hospitals under pressure

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## 2,000 Panthers march to see Kollek

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

About 2,000 Black Panthers staged a protest march through the centre of Jerusalem on Monday, demanding better housing, education and employment opportunities and an end to "discrimination."

Apart from traffic interruptions there were no incidents during the march from Mount Scopus to the city hall, where Panther leaders met Mr Teddy Kolek, the Mayor, for a short discussion. This will be continued next week.

Marshalled by their own leaders, the marchers, who wore carrying placards and shouting slogans, then went to the Police Ministry to hand in a letter demanding an end to "police discrimination" against the Panther movement.

## Fussball

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

A West German parliamentary delegation will visit Israel in the autumn—in play soccer. The team, led by a member of the Bundestag, hopes to play a team made up of Israeli Cabinet Ministers, Knesset Members and members of the diplomatic corps.

## Sentence cut

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Arthur Paterson, a 72-year-old Englishman, sentenced in Tel Aviv to eight years' imprisonment for spying for Egypt, has had his sentence reduced to five years.

Paterson, an accredited press photographer, was charged with photographing military installations under the pretext of shooting documentary films for schools.

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The 35's (Women's Campaign For Soviet Jewry) ask you to join them at a seminar on Monday, July 12th 1971 at 7.15 pm for 7.30 pm at Hillel House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1. (near Euston Station)

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Rabbi Kahane defends violent tactics

From Gunther Lawrence—New York

"Violence is a terrible thing, but it is also necessary sometimes," according to Rabbi Meir Kahane, the head of the Jewish Defence League. In a recorded programme for the David Frost show due for screening to a national TV audience this evening, he said that at one time he used to carry a revolver, although he did not have one now. "But I can shoot," he claimed.

Asked by Mr. David Frost whether the JDL had ever bombed any Soviet agencies in the United States, Rabbi Kahane replied: "We don't bomb, because bombing is a crime. We just harass Russian diplomats."

Defending the tactics of the JDL in the campaign on behalf of

Soviet Jewry, Rabbi Kahane said that "a militant group" like his own "tends to serve as a catalyst, pushing moderate groups to do what they would not have done."

Mr. Dore Scharf, the honorary chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, who was also on the programme, forcefully disagreed. The JDL, he declared, had attracted only a few American Jews who felt "very insecure and very frightened." The JDL's "psh, threats and violence are non-productive and counter-productive."

He added: "Heckling Russian diplomats will not bring a great Power to its knees." A third participant in the programme, Dr. Hana Morgenthau, professor of political science and modern history at Chicago University and New York College, agreed with Mr. Scharf. The JDL's activities were "self-satisfying and narcissistic" and required "absolutely no heroism," he said.

## Weizmann link with Europe

From our Correspondent Brussels

A two-day Weizmann Institute symposium here on the impact of science on society "symbolises the association between Israeli and European scientists," said Professor Albert Sabin, the Institute's president and developer of the oral polio vaccine.

He was speaking at the opening session of the symposium, which was organised by the Institute's European committee and sponsored by a group of leading European scientists, including five Nobel Prize-winners.

## Nazi gaoled

From our Correspondent Duesseldorf

Ernst Gebauer, 65, a former SS lieutenant, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a Saarbrücken court last week for the murder of three Jews. During the Second World War he killed three Jewish inmates in a Polish camp by stamping on their throats.

The court suspended the sentence on the ground of Gebauer's ill-health. Instead, he must report to the police once a week.

## Fay Schneider also caters for less people.

For some time now Fay Schneider has been supervising Kosher banquets for between 300 and 650 people in the Westbourne Suite at the Royal Lancaster Hotel.

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UNDER THE BETH DIN AND KASHRUS COMMISSION

Royal Lancaster London



Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the Jewish Defence League, after being arrested outside the Soviet Embassy in Washington during a demonstration on behalf of Soviet Jewry

## Rumania pays tribute Doctors seek aid for Ruth

From our Correspondent Geneva

More than 2,000 Rumanian Jews took part in a religious pilgrimage and memorial meetings to mark the 30th anniversary of the 1941 Nazi massacre of 11,000 Jews in Jassy and neighbouring towns. Dr. Moses Rosen, Chief Rabbi of Rumania, gave the address at the memorial service in Jassy. It was also attended by representatives of the Rumanian authorities and the Churches who laid wreaths.

Mr. Iou Manelue, the Lord Mayor of Jassy, and representatives of public institutions paid tribute to the victims at a public memorial meeting organised through the initiative of the State authorities.

## No ride for the rabbi

From a Correspondent New York

When Rabbi Gershon Garlick's El Al airliner touched down at New York's Kennedy International airport one Friday night, six hours late, Shabbat had already come in.

The rabbi, who is minister of the Ohel Jacob Synagogue in Miami and a member of the Lubavitch movement, had arrived in the USA for a Lubavitch service in Brooklyn, ten miles from the airport.

He refused the car offered to take him to Brooklyn, and after waiting at the airport until midnight, he set off on foot—in pouring rain. His luggage was taken by a police patrol car arranged for him by El Al. One of the two New York policemen in the car drove, while the other walked with the rabbi, changing places with the driver at intervals.

Rabbi Garlick and the police car arrived safely in Brooklyn at 4 o'clock in the morning.

## French rabbis plead for Soviet Jews

From our Correspondent—Paris

French rabbis issued a forthright appeal in support of Soviet Jewry at their assembly last week. They asked the Moscow authorities to allow "Soviet Jews, as well as all believers of other religions, to exercise their religious and cultural rights recognised by their country's constitution."

The appeal, which pointed out the "tragic and painful" plight of Soviet Jews, also emphasised their right to emigrate to Israel or other countries under the Declaration of Human Rights.

The rabbis also demanded an end to the trials of Soviet Jews on alleged kidnapping charges or allegations of "disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda."

It is reliably reported that Dr. Jacob Kaplan, the Chief Rabbi of France, may appeal to President Pompidou to use his influence with the Moscow authorities to improve the situation of Soviet Jews.

## Oslo bans Speer

From our Correspondent Oslo

Albert Speer, Hitler's former Armaments Minister, who was released from prison in 1966 after serving a 20-year sentence as a war criminal, had been refused an entry permit by the Norwegian Ministry of Justice.

## Australian students' invasion

From our Correspondent Melbourne

A group of twelve students invaded the monthly Torian Board of Deputies meeting here on Monday evening, demanding that resolutions should be passed condemning apartheid.

They declared that the Board should ask the Australian Government to cancel the rugby tour of the Springboks and should give financial and legal aid to Jewish students.

After a long and tense debate the Board passed a resolution repeating Jewry's opposition to apartheid and racism, and upon the radical students' disruption of the meeting, they closed to exchanging blows.

Some deputies before the students' representatives on the Board persuaded them to leave.

The Board's student then apologised for their "leagues" behaviour, although porting their viewpoint.

Most of the deputies spoke strongly with the view of the Board should confine itself specifically Jewish issues should merely formulate a policy on more general issues.

A New York doctors' "Ad hoc Committee on Soviet Jewry" has been formed in an attempt to bring medical aid to Miss Ruth Alexandrovich, the 28-year-old gaoled Riga Jewish nurse, who is suffering from a kidney complaint.

The committee is appealing to President Nixon and U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, to intervene personally "on humanitarian grounds" and transmit its plea to the World Health Organisation and top Soviet doctors to allow American specialists to visit Miss Alexandrovich.

Miss Alexandrovich was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on May 27 for alleged anti-Soviet activities.

## Promise of more militancy

From our Correspondent New York

After several years of heated discussion, the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, hitherto in effect a subsidiary of the Conference of Proponents of Minor American Jewish National Organizations, has been given an independent life of its own, with a staff and a budget and the promise that it will become increasingly militant in the cause of Russian Jews.

Mr. Richard Moscovitz of White Plains, N.Y., chairman of the American Jewish Committee's foreign affairs commission, has been elected chairman of the Conference on Soviet Jewry, succeeding Rabbi Herschel Schacter.

The Conference on Soviet Jewry which has been limited to members of the Presidents Conference plus the AJC, thus locking out some of the smaller local and national organisations, will now widen its membership.

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## HOME NEWS

## Lethargy in battle accents

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Although one campaign in the battle to introduce the Israeli legislation into British synagogue services seemed to have been in 1968, the battle itself is now in danger of being lost. For progress in introducing the change throughout the United Synagogue has proved slower and more patchy than the clamour for it.

Three years after Chief Rabbi Joseph H. H. Spongberg's death, the battle has not been won. The change has not been introduced in all synagogues, and the pace of change is slow.

The Rev. David Amias, of Edgware, told me that although he had advocated the change for several years and had a number of congregations who used the Israeli pronunciation, his own officers had refused to sanction its introduction until written permission was received from the Chief Rabbi.

"I shall be writing shortly to the Chief Rabbi to obtain his consent," Mr. Amias added.

Partial progress

Rabbi Maurice Landy, of Cricklewood, was also an early supporter of the change. But he admitted that, so far, there had been "no radical change" in his synagogue.

He himself hopes to go over to the Israeli pronunciation shortly. Meanwhile, the only occasions when it is used at Cricklewood are for the reading of the Hallel and every other week, when the reading of the Law is performed by a boy of 15.

"It is regrettable," said Rabbi Landy, "that there has been no demand for a complete change-over, although at least there has been no opposition to the changes either."

The apathetic attitude in what was once a hotly contested and controversial subject is not confined to Cricklewood. I was invariably told by ministers who had introduced the Israeli pronunciation that there was no demand for it; and ministers who had introduced it lavishly told me that there had been no complaints either.

Of the US congregations surveyed only two have made a real changeover to the Israeli pronunciation.

Raymond Apple, issued a special guide

He has made a complete change

The change has been at least largely limited; number of ministers and congregations who, years ago, were for the change of the cantillation are not even begun to figure.

Some US congregations in Greater London show the impact of the Chief Rabbi's decision of the London Jewish Religious Education Committee. The Israeli pronunciation has been introduced into its Hebrew classes.

Dr. Lavoslav Kadulsky, who has been elected to his eighth consecutive year as president of the Federation of Yugoslav Communities.

Technical aid pioneer

From our Correspondent

A tribute to the Israeli technical assistance

by Mr. René Mahon, the director-general, at the annual meeting here.

The president, Professor Ceston, spoke of the Alliance for technical assistance in support for human rights in conformity with United Nations.

The UN has designated the "international year for the abolition of racial discrimination."

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Mr. David Amital (left), director of Boys' Town, Jerusalem, receives a cheque for £1,000 from Mr. Harry Hiler, chairman of the Birmingham JNF Sportsmen's Aid Committee, for a project in the name of the late Jack Goldstein. In the centre are Mrs. Goldstein and Rev. M. Herzberg

## Pickets planned against Moscow circus

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

London performances of the Moscow State Circus next month will be picketed in protest against the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union. The Emergency Committee for Soviet Jewry, one of the organisations which has been demonstrating against visiting Russian groups in recent months, has announced plans to picket the circus, which opens a five-week season at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on August 4.

The visit of the circus, which will appear in Manchester from July 14, is being arranged by Mr. Victor Hochhauser, the Jewish impresario, who is also bringing the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra to London in September.

Commenting on the proposed demonstrations, Mr. Hochhauser told me that he fully subscribed to the feelings of sympathy about the fate of Soviet Jews, but he considered action against innocent artists to be misplaced.

Mr. Hochhauser, the son of a Hungarian rabbi, who has been promoting visits by Soviet artists for 18 years, said that he could not stipulate in his contracts that Russian trunks should not include Bibles or Prayers. "We either boycott the Soviet Union totally or else we maintain relations on a normal level," he said.

Mr. Hochhauser added that he would like to meet the organisers of the proposed demonstrations to discuss more effective methods of protest with them.

Russian curb on petitions

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

The Soviet Embassy has limited the reception of deputations and petitions to twice weekly, Monday and Thursday at 12.30 p.m.

The Russian decision was apparently prompted by the constant pressure of groups protesting against the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union and, in particular, against the current trial.

A group of Jewish housewives has been delivering petitions to the embassy daily since early May.

Mr. Richard Sharpley, Minister of State at the Home Office, has written to Mr. Greville Janner, MP, to assure him that the police had not changed their attitude to the demonstrators following the Russian decision.

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## Welfare Board plea on tax cuts

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

In the presence of Sir Keith Joseph, Minister for Social Services, Lord Nathan, President of the Jewish Welfare Board, pleaded to the Government to help charity organisations which were now hard hit by the reduction in income tax.

### Minister's 'No' to UN talks

By our Parliamentary Correspondent

A call for Britain to take the initiative in proposing to the Security Council a new Middle-East conference was rejected by a Foreign Office Minister in the House of Lords.

Lord Hore-Kelly, who put forward the suggestion, revisited the conference being held under United Nations auspices "with a view to reaching a settlement of the Israel-Egyptian conflict."

Lord Latham, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told him that the British Government remained seriously concerned about the situation in the Middle East and would hear this and other suggestions in mind.

"But we have to take account of the attitude of the parties to the dispute," he added. "If at any time we thought that such a conference would forward matters, we would be very ready to propose it. That is not our view in present circumstances."

Lord Segal asked if anything was likely to be gained by treating the Israeli-Egyptian conflict in isolation from the wider considerations of peace in the Middle East.

The Minister replied that the conflict between Israel and her neighbours was of "the most serious potential nature" and was bound up in general with the peace of the Middle East.

Our article last week on Bank Hapoalim inferred that it was the second largest commercial bank in Israel, with total assets amounting to more than £24,000 million. Figures issued by Israel Discount Bank Ltd. show that at the end of 1970 its assets were higher, at £24,343,000,000, against £24,020,017,000 for Bank Hapoalim.

## Fight cancer with a will

When drawing up your will, please remember the vital work being done by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund which is fighting all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in its own laboratories. It has no official grants and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

**Form of Bequest**  
I hereby bequeath the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds free of duty to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX for the purpose of scientific research, and I direct that the receipt of the Honorary Treasurer or Secretary shall be a good discharge for such legacy.



Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN  
President: The Honourable Angus Ogilvy

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CANCER RESEARCH FUND**



Mrs. Walter Huhort, of St. Anne's, declares open a garden party held last week in aid of the Broughton Jewish Primary School. About 500 people attended and £450 was raised for the building fund.

## Tailors' Guild Master

From our Correspondent Harrogate

Mr. Carl Rosen, of Harrogate, was installed as master of the Merchant Tailors' Guild of York last week.

The guild is mainly a traditional body, responsible for its famous old Hall and is no longer restricted to the tailoring trade, but membership is considered an honour.

Mr. Rosen's year of office coincides with the celebrations of the 1,000th anniversary of the City of York.

## Travelling Zionists

The Harrogate Zionist Group gave a travelling supper last week and raised £280 for Wizo work in Israel.

The first call was made by the 130 participants at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Morris, where the main meal—prepared by members of the group—was served.

The party then proceeded to the communal hall where dessert and coffee was served. Dancing followed.

Guests of honour were Mr. and Mrs. J. Rivlin, of Leeds.

## Kindergarten opened

From our Correspondent Broughton

The new premises of Broughton's Kerem Kindergarten were officially opened on Sunday in rooms attached to the Malcolm Locker Hall, Pershore Road.

A mezuza was affixed by Rabbi Marcus Singer and Mr. Bernard Zisman, a trustee, declared the premises open.

## News from other centres

### Blackpool

The dinner and dance held at the Warwick Hotel, Blackpool, reported last week, was in aid of the Blackpool Reform Synagogue's building fund—not St. Anne's as stated in error.

### Bournemouth

Mr. Lionel Blair, the dancer, opened a garden fête at the Dolly Ross Holiday Home for the Blind, Bournemouth. Every Jewish organisation in Bournemouth, Reform and Orthodox, participated and over £800 was raised for the home.

### Brighton

The Brighton and Hove Women's Mizrahi Society have presented a board of honour certificate to Rabbi and Mrs. J. Fabricant to commemorate their valued services to the vocational school for girls at Bank Brak and to mark the rabbi's retirement.

## Manchester's apathy is castigated

An attack on the apathy of the Manchester Jewish community was made by its lay leader, Councillor Leslie Dunn, this week.

Councillor Dunn, president of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, was commenting on the poor turn-out for an address by a Russian Jew, Mr. Ilya Zilberberg, at Sunday's monthly meeting of the council.

In an interview with the Jewish Chronicle on Monday, Councillor

## Hillock hopes

The Hillock Hebrew Congregation—which is in danger of disbanding unless it can find new premises—might eventually have a home of its own.

The congregation, which comprises about 69 families on Thatch Lane, Whitefield, is negotiating with the Urban Council for a plot of land in Albert Road on which to build a prefabricated structure.

The building alone would cost about £8,000, and the congregation is trying to raise funds by arranging various events.

The congregation's problems began last month when it was told that from September it could not use the classroom at St. Michael's Primary School, where it has been holding Friday night and Shabbat services for the past year.

South Manchester Jewish Youth Club benefited by £700 from a ladies' aid committee social evening at the home of Mr. Michael Lamlan last week.

## Israel appeal

The Sunderland JPA committee launched its 1971 campaign at a cocktail party held at the home of the chairman, Mr. H. Book, and Mrs. Book. Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, of the Israeli Embassy, was the guest speaker. Following an appeal by Mr. David Glass £2,200 was pledged.

More than £4,000 was raised at the inaugural meeting of the 1971 JPA campaign at Swansea. Mr. Krie Moonman, former MP for Tiverton, was the guest speaker. The area premiere of the film "You and Me" from Israel was presented.

Pledges of £11,000 were made when the 1971 campaign was launched in Southport. Mr. David Ladd, head of the JPA publicity department, was the guest speaker.

The Midway Towns raised over £2,000 for the JPA at a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerold Faulstich in Maldstone.

## Essays gift for Lord Janner

Boys and girls from 11 Jewish schools in Lord Janner's former constituency will present essays for a competition to mark his 70th birthday. The idea came from Mr. G. J. Janner, who succeeded his father as MP for North Leicestershire.

Winners of the competition, which is in two age groups, will be given a Bernard Janner Trophy and invited to dine at the House of Commons with their parents and the Janner family.

no antisemitic feeling between the two groups. In a reply to the committee's protest, Lord Janner said the programme would not be changed.

## Nottingham

Mr. Wilfrid L. Miron, chairman of the National Board for the Midlands and Wales, has been appointed a time member of the board.

## Plymouth

At a cheese and wine given by the Plymouth Ladles Guild at the home of P. R. Joseph £80 was raised.

## Southport

The Jerusalem Orphanage Girls benefited by £180 from a buffet-dance held by the Southport aid committee at the Hall.

## Sunderland

Sunderland Jewish Home party at the home of Mr. Joseph J. Janner. The event was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Janner. The event was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Janner.

## ARGUMENT

These words are prompted by a report in the Jewish Chronicle of May 14 that a publisher—although a Jew—commissioned Mr. Michael Adams, director of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (Caabu), to edit a volume called "The Middle East—A Handbook."

Should a publisher who is a Jew issue a symposium on the Middle East, mainly anti-Zionist, scholars? The assumption is that the Jew is a Jew to be despised, for a Jew to be despised is an opportunity for an English Jew of politically Leftist views to justify or attempt to explain his own subjective view on current Zionism. The Jew of his slide from enthusiasm to doubt had better be charged.

In 1948, three years after a Jew in which a third of our people had been annihilated as a race, the English Jew, however, found no such difficulty. At a time when Irgun Zvai Leumi were hanging British sergeants and polling British policemen they expressed distaste for the going-on in Palestine and the Zionist position as a Jew. They did not allow that

desperation breeds terror; rather they have been fearful for their own position as British citizens. Then I was a Zionist. In 1956 when Israel attacked Egypt, sponsored by two ex-

## GEORGE CROSS ISLAND

## Shadow over Malta

Malta's small Jewish community, numbering about 50 permanent residents plus a handful of Israelis and a sprinkling of British pensioners who spend part of

the latter has always wielded undue influence on the island and, since the 1967 war, the Libyan Embassy has frequently contravened diplomatic protocol by blatantly disseminating anti-Israel propaganda.

Should the ties between Mr. Miffoff and Libya become closer, this sort of activity would undoubtedly be intensified. The fact that Mr. Miffoff this week received both the Arab League representative in Rome and the Egyptian Ambassador in Malta are undoubtedly pointers in this direction.

Clarification of Mr. Miffoff's present attitude towards Israel will be awaited with interest. He visited Israel in 1964 and was highly impressed. He said then that Malta would seek the aid of the Histadrut (Labour Federation) in planning its economy.

Anglo-Jewish investment in Malta has been substantial. The Dragonara Casino and the adjoining Sharaton Hotel are run by Ladbrokes, headed by Mr. Cyril Stein. It has a large number of British Jews among its clientele as does the much smaller Le Roy Hotel owned by Mr. Sydney Berger, leader of the Maltese Jewish community.

But if the British link is broken the whole situation could change dramatically, politically and touristically.

DAVID PELA



## Although a Jew...

## Controversial book on Middle East

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Controversy is likely to be aroused by "the publication this week of a 630-page volume on the Middle East, released by Anthony Blond Ltd in its series of 'handbooks to the modern world'."

Although the publisher is a Jew, the editor of the book is Mr. Michael Adams, director of information of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (Caabu), the principal

Flasback to May 14

Colonial powers, one of which had built, the other bought, the Suez Canal, Zionists of the world rejoiced at the demonstration of the power of Israel and the resultant, apparent, strengthening of her frontiers.

Of course Israeli victories have given the Jew a standing which generations of philanthropic Jewish genius failed to procure. We are now, in the words of one who also believed in glory for the Jew, "a people sure of itself"—but so what?

Israel, from the top of its little pile of plutonium to the toes of the dirty children in the

slums of Jerusalem, is a modern State with too many problems of its own to attend to ours. With 60 per cent of Israel's budget spent on arms and 85 per cent of the population underprivileged, Israel cannot afford gun-bunt diplomacy.

Is it not therefore our duty to do all we can to moderate and improve her relations with the Arab States which surround her?

And even if the Western rulers of the State of Israel are right in all their hawkish attitudes, will they not be persuaded to deal with the defeated as we pray God, should deal with them—with "not too rigorous a justice"?

ANTHONY BLOND

## FROM POLAND

## The wanderer returns

For Hersch Smoler, who has just arrived in Israel, the world must seem to be standing on its head. For he was one of the most faithful mouthpieces of Communist anti-Zionism until the tide which he helped to create swept him away.

Smoler was one of Poland's leading Jewish Communists. He was chairman of the executive council of the Cultural and Social Union of Polish Jews and also editor of the Warsaw Yiddish newspaper, Folks-Shtetl. He used his paper to denounce "Zionism," which he described as "the blood enemy." His policy was to detach Polish Jewry from any kind of Jewish allegiance and to campaign vigorously against emigration to Israel.

But in 1964, Smoler resigned

from his chairmanship of the council. The reasons he gave were pressure of work and ill-health. In the same year, with reports of Soviet anti-Semitism gaining strength in the world press, he attended a conference of editors of the Communist Jewish press whose purpose was to counteract the growing effect of these reports.

When the anti-Jewish purges hit Poland in 1968, Smoler fell out of favour with his Soviet masters. He was first dismissed from the board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship League and then from the editorship of Folks-Shtetl. However, he did not leave Poland until three months ago, when he went to visit France as a tourist.

Now the "blood enemy" has offered him shelter and perhaps a new life.



Blond—his support evaporated

slums of Jerusalem, is a modern State with too many problems of its own to attend to ours. With 60 per cent of Israel's budget spent on arms and 85 per cent of the population underprivileged, Israel cannot afford gun-bunt diplomacy.

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ANTHONY BLOND

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## focus

## A normal people

Jewish emancipation advances in mysterious ways. The portrayal of Jews in popular entertainment is a yardstick of that advance. A new stage along the trail is marked by the new and highly praised (over-praised?) British film "Sunday Bloody Sunday."

In the earliest phase of that chronic film-going which was eventually to turn into an uncoquishable addiction with me, I used to rush home in excitement when, in



The Gerald KAUFMAN COLUMN

some minor American comedy I had seen at the local Odeon, a Yiddish word such as "Gemintel" was included in the dialogue. For in those days the existence of Jews was scarcely recognised on the silver screen.

Treatment of Negroes was had enough. They were always cast as servants or comic characters. But at least their presence on earth was acknowledged. Jews, on the other hand, were the invisible people of the cinema, even though Jews dominated Hollywood as studio bosses, producers, directors and script-writers.

Mind you, it was in a way understandable. When, in 1947, David Lean made his British film of "Oliver Twist," the Jews of New York organised pickets because Alec Guinness had presumed to portray Fagin as Dickens had created him, rather than as a lovable old gentleman. (Carol Reed carefully avoided this foolish mistake when he filmed "Oliver.")

Nevertheless, in the year after "Oliver Twist," Hollywood gingerly dipped its toe into the water with a first-rate thriller called "Crossfire," about a man who was murdered simply because he was Jewish. It was a huge innovation, but rather less daring than it seemed. In the novel from which the film was adapted the murder victim

had been a homosexual, a form of aberration even less acceptable at that time than Judaism.

The producers' courage was really cowardice. But at least an important principle had been established. Jews had won the right to be murdered in movies.

Not long after, Elia Kazan made his problem picture about anti-Semitism, "Gentleman's Agreement." The film picked up three Oscars for being outspoken enough to admit that hating Jews was not very nice.

Over the years which followed, films about Jews became quite a regular occurrence. Some, like "Goodbye Columbus," were good art and good entertainment. Others, such as "Marjorie Morningstar," were bad entertainment and even worse art. All of them treated Jews as a slightly exotic species deserving of close if rather quizical attention.

"Sunday Bloody Sunday" changes all that. One of the three main characters, a prosperous London doctor, just happens to be a Jew. His Judaism is neither ignored nor emphasised. It is simply a part of his background and character. A bar mitzvah ceremony at a synagogue is included not as something odd, but simply to illustrate the doctor's background in the same way that a dinner party at a stuffy middle-class flat illustrates the background of another of the characters.

The initial attitude of the cinema to Jews was that it was rather peculiar to be Jewish. Later on, being Jewish became quite fashionable. "Sunday Bloody Sunday" marks another stage along the road to emancipation because of its acceptance that being Jewish is perfectly normal. It could happen to anybody.

Being Jewish, then, is normal. But, these days, exactly what is normal? The doctor in "Sunday Bloody Sunday" is not only a Jew; he is also a homosexual.

If only the makers of "Crossfire" had wotted a couple of decades, they could have had their cake and eaten it as well.

ROBERT KRONFELD

## Pioneer of flight

As the world mourns the sacrifice of the three Soviet cosmonauts to man's urge to penetrate the unknown heights it is worth recalling the tragic death of another pioneer of flight—Robert Kronfeld, who fell to his death in 1947 testing the "flying wing," a revolutionary type of glider which he was trying to develop.

Contemporary gliding enthusiasts compared him to the pioneer of heavier-than-air flight, Wilbur Wright, who died a few days before him. Kronfeld, a gliding magazine said in his obituary at the time, "showed that gliding, or rather soaring, was attainable in conditions which had, until demon-

strated by him, been deemed impossible."

Robert Kronfeld was born in Vienna in 1904, the son of a Jewish dentist. His early enthusiasms were for science and for sport, and his first achievements were in the fields of mountain climbing and canoeing. In his twenties he became interested in aviation and obtained his gliding diploma in 1927.

In the years that followed Kronfeld achieved fame as world gliding champion and won innumerable competitions. He flew a distance of more than 180 kilometres reaching a height of 3,000 metres in 1930 and gained a £1,000 Daily Mail

## First of a new generation

For the first time in its 100 years the Anglo-Jewish Association is led by a child of the East End, Victor Lucas, who became its president this week. Although the speech of this immaculately dressed, smooth-mannered businessman does not show a trace of Cockney, Mr Lucas' emergence at the head of the AJA is a clear break with the past.

The son of a Polish-Russian immigrant, who was born 61 years ago above his father's drapery shop in Bathurst Green, will now occupy the chair which for a century has been the almost exclusive preserve of the grand old families of Anglo-Jewry.

Mr Lucas joined the AJA over 20 years ago. His first job was to act as chairman of its "travelling brains trust" of experts who visited local organisations to discuss topical events. He became treasurer in 1958 and a vice-president seven years later.

After more than two decades of intensive communal work this is Mr Lucas' first leading position in a major organisation. He is still treasurer of the United Synagogue Bazaar and Trusts Fund, the London Board for Jewish Religious Education and the Central Council of Jewish Religious Education and holds a number of other appointments.

Mr Lucas intends to intensify AJA's involvement in education



but will preserve its preoccupation with foreign affairs. His experience, however, has been almost exclusively in international communal matters.

He finds his way through the international maze

AFTER FOUR YEARS

## Arab press comes to life

Following the 1948 War of Independence and Jordan's capture of East Jerusalem, Palestine's Arab-language newspapers moved there from Joffa, where the Arab Press of Palestine had previously been concentrated, East Jerusalem last year.



Until the Six-Day War, four Arab-language and two English-language papers were published in East Jerusalem. In Amman, the Jordanian capital, there were only two.

Printing and publishing, and tourism, were the two principal economic activities of East Jerusalem until the Six-Day War. Israel's capture of the Jordanian sector and the reunification of Jerusalem damaged the hotel industry and completely paralysed journalism and printing for two years.

Two of the three newspaper proprietors preferred to go to Amman. But the third, Mr Mahmoud Abu El-Zafar, decided to stay and try and publish again under the Israeli régime. The first issue of his paper—El Kuds (Jerusalem)—appeared two-and-a-half years ago.

Since then he has shown that his paper is truly independent, freely criticising both the Israeli authorities and the Jordanian and other Arab Governments.

Mr El-Zafar finances his newspaper, through advertisements,



El Kuds (top) and El Kuds (bottom)

mostly family accounts. He keeps expenses down to a minimum. (El Kuds has a staff of fewer than ten.)

East Jerusalem's second paper, An-Naba (The News), is owned by the Israeli Prime Minister. It has changed its printer recently and is now offering real competition to El Kuds.

In addition, weeklies and bi-weeklies are beginning to make their appearance and books, poetry, are also being published.

ATALLAH MANSOUR



## KENDAL HALL COUNTRY CLUB

Radlett, Herts

Points of interest from the Chairman's Statement at the Annual General Meeting held on the 8th July, 1971.

ACCOUNTS. The Club had an operating surplus of £2,285 in 1970 which was an improvement on the surplus of £1,051 in 1969.

AMENITIES. Club House and Garden Restaurant, situated on 30 acres of gardens and woodlands. Other facilities include heated swimming pool, tennis courts, riding, billiards, snooker, children's tennis courts and playgrounds.

PROSPECTS. A full programme of social and cultural events has been planned for 1971/72 and with the continued interest in membership the Board looks forward to providing further amenities and facilities for Members.

Further particulars regarding membership of KENDAL HALL COUNTRY CLUB may be obtained from the Secretary.

## US SCHOOLS

## Crisis over ruling

The Church-State controversy, which at present divides the Jewish community, might prove the catalyst to unite Jewish institutions.

Last week the United States Supreme Court ruled that direct religiously sponsored schools are contrary to the constitutional principle of separation of Church and State.

The decision shattered Orthodox leaders in dire need of funds to support their network of day schools, at a time when rising costs and the economic crisis have greatly reduced support.

They will continue the fight for assistance, while the major organisations which uphold

the Church-State separation principle will resist them.

Many Jewish leaders see the day school as a last hope for the building of a committed and educated Jewish laity. This specially applies to those who do not wish to place their sole dependence on Israel as the focal point for Jewish survival in the Diaspora.

A growing assimilationism and intermarriage rate among America's six million Jews adds to the concern.

Arthur Levine, vice-president of the United Synagogue of America (Conservative), whose organisation supports 42 Solomon Schechter day schools, points out that "the Jewish community will either have to determine that it must bend its seeking government assistance or finally begin to provide the vast sums required for the support of Jewish education."

Fund leaders estimate that adequately to take care of the present 75,000 day school children would require \$75 million. They ask how a thousand million dollars can be raised for Israel and additional sums for other Jewish needs if even larger amounts are to be provided for Jewish education and day schools?

Lawyers meet

London

In the second time since 1957 the American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting in Britain, this time in London. The Bar Council will be the common source of law, and from each others' professional experiences and seek areas of cooperation.

In a 40-year history the 150,000 members have had only one president — Bernard G. Segal of Philadelphia, who is the past president. Despite the proportion of Jewish members in the United States, Mr Segal is being only the first elected to this highest office in the association.

Mr Segal is a conservative group, and this year the association has chosen a multi-national business conference in Israel and

Bernard Segal

Segal to his former president, and a statement on the first day of the trial before the Senate was pronounced. While nothing on Russia on the day at the present time, Mr Segal believes that the group will be to express concern for human rights of Soviet Jews.

Philadelphia lawyer has been forced down a judge. He was co-chairman of the Kennedy's Civil Rights Commission and served on President Kennedy's Honor. Commission on Assassinations and Portfolios. He has visited Israel on several occasions and participated in a wide range of philanthropic and Zionist activities in his home community. Segal University has named a library in his honor.

Segal was elected to the New York convention of the American Bar Association (July 17) and the American Bar Association (July 14-20) reads a "Who's Who" among international, political, legal and business leaders. The New York Times and US Secretary of State will attend.

## MAXWELL JOSEPH

## Last of the tycoons



Maxwell Joseph, of Grand Metropolitan Hotels, has been described as "the last of the great entrepreneurs," and he has certainly been living up to that description, first by making a secret bid (which he later withdrew) for Cunard and then by mounting a full-scale attack on the brewers, Truman, Hanbury and Buxton.

It is highly characteristic of the man that having thrown two very large stones into two rather stagnant ponds he promptly set sail on Cunard's QE2 for a pleasure cruise, leaving that unhappy company to face a rival bid from Nigel Brookes' Trafalgar House and sending Truman into a nervous huddle with its merchant bank advisers.

This combination of speed, secrecy and relaxed coolness is very much the hallmark of his Joseph operation. It is these qualities plus an instinctive ability to think quickly that have enabled him to build up with spectacular smoothness and efficiency if not Britain's largest, certainly the country's most profitable hotel chain.

Joseph himself takes good care to avoid becoming immersed in the detailed running of his companies.

He works a surprisingly short week and claims to spend only four hours a day at his desk. The day-to-day problems of managing the companies are left to a competent team of executives.

In appearance and manner Joseph has none of the flamboyance or extraversion of a Barnato or a Colton. He is a short, even-tempered, dapper man who prefers not to waste his words. He will answer questions precisely and to the point but he is singularly re-

luctant to embark on long, settling monologues.

When talking business his remarks are frequently monosyllabic and the only subject on which he can be tempted to expand are postage stamps and wine.

His cool, somewhat withdrawn style, however, cannot disguise the fact that when pressed Joseph can mix it with the best of them. Like many of the other property developers he was brought up in a hard school. His father was a small property dealer in North London and the young Joseph first learnt his trade as a clerk in a furniture estate agency before the war.

In 1932 he started up on his own with £300 that his father had given him. But it was not until he returned from the war where he had served with the Royal Engineers as a lance-corporal that he did his first major deal.

Ten years later, with the purchase of the Mount Royal at Marble Arch for £1 million, his career really began to take off. "I offered a million pounds and, to my surprise, got it," he says. "It was a real turning point."

Whether Trumans will be another remains to be seen.

STEPHEN ARIS

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## MUSIC

## Pinky-Perky link-up

DAVID SIMMONS



The Zukermans at the Royal Festival Hall

When Tuesday's concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra was first announced, it looked as if the ninth attraction would be an opportunity to hear how Pinchas Zukerman or, as his friends call him, Pinky, would deal with the twentieth-century challenges of Bartok's great second violin concerto.

But as it happened the perspective of the concert was changed by the first item in the programme, when it emerged that Pinky's American-born wife, Eugenio—known between friends as Perky—would be joining her husband and Philip Ledger for the Brandenburg No. 5. This work is now standard fare, and although the Royal Philharmonic strings were down to 19 for the Bach, it came over in a happy and rather relaxed interpretation, which clearly delighted the packed Festival Hall.

Zukerman thoughtfully scaled down his conception to accommodate his initially shy combinatorial partner at the flute, and Bach's muscular authority has always upheld itself against most ideas and projections.

But the ease, fluency and general sweetness that has made Pinky so compulsive in the concertos of Lalo, Mendelssohn and Tchaikovsky has not yet prepared him for the full realisation of Bartok's demands: Lawrence Foster steered the Royal Philharmonic through a piece not usually in their schedules with almost a semblance of full commitment. But this elusive work, which is also a vital historical document, (it was written in 1938), needs considerably more bite before the final affirmation to make all its effects.

Needless to say, Pinchas Zukerman excelled in the "gentler" moments and where he could exploit his prodigious technique. But when the musical thought fell towards the angrier shadows and literally screamed its protest, the true Bartokian stance was lost.

Peter Grimes has returned to

Covent Garden with Jon Vickers as conductor. As a production it is now beginning to look a little historical, something which is not mitigated by a score which is also beginning to sound very much of its period.

Things are not generally helped by often breathless tempi from the conductor, but as always the chief glory here—the choir—acquit themselves with many native Covent Garden worthies to ensure that all is far from becoming lost in the fog-horned seascape.

## Around and about London

Golders Green Women's Mizrahi Society held their annual luncheon when the guest speaker was Mr Ian Greer. Child Resettlement benefited by over £600.

The Hampstead Synagogue Ladies' Guild held a luncheon at the home of Mr and Mrs Reuben Kaniller. The guest speaker was Mr Eytan Ruppin, Israeli Minister in London, and over £400 was raised for combined charities.

The Ladies' Guild of the Palmers Green and Southgate District Synagogue held a summer fair at the home of Mrs Jean Rosenberg and raised £47 for the synagogue rebuilding project.

## Hebrew hook-up

Dr Elizabeth Eppler, of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, and Mr Moshe Davis, of the JNF Education Department, represented Britain in an international radio hook-up between Israel, United States, France, Britain and Argentina.

In a two-hour programme in Hebrew for Kol Israel the centres exchanged views on Israel and the diaspora.

## BRITISH ALIYA MOVEMENT

Wix Hall, Great Portland Street  
Synagogue, W.1

Next Tuesday, 13th July  
Doors open 7.30 p.m.

SPECIAL BBC TELEVISION FILM FEATURING ISRAELI ARAB CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE IN ISRAEL

and  
DR AMI SHACHORI, Counsellor for Agricultural Affairs, Israel  
Embassy

## INTERESTED IN ISRAEL

The Jewish Agency's Aliya Department announces the visit to

NOTTINGHAM  
on 12th JULY, of

its representative, MR. SHIMON SOMMER.

He can be contacted at: The George Hotel, George St., Nottingham.  
(Tel: 45841).

## RECORDS

## Trad to pop

Two recent LPs show two different facets of Israeli music. On Argo ZFB 50 we have a selection of traditional items—the Shema (recorded in Jerusalem in 1957), the Yemeni version of Yigdal, and the Megilat Esther.

Then come a number of Ladino ballads and others in Arabic, the accompanying banda being primitive both in instrumentation and performance.

There is part of a recording made in Safed of a wedding, and for contrast a song accompanied by members of the Tel Aviv Police Band.

Popular Israeli music of today is heard on an A. & M. LP, AMLH 68050, by the Jericho Jones group. This is a typical Westernised pop, and might have been played and recorded anywhere.

Columbia SCX 0458 is the latest LP from Solomon King. This is a mixed disc with ballads, gospel-type numbers and several pseudo-religious songs.

It is hard to resist the "adaptations" made by Waldo de Los Rios of movements from the classical symphonies. With his version of Mozart's G minor already climbing the charts, here on A & M AMLS 2014, is an LP of arrangements of music by Beethoven, Schubert, Dvorak, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Haydn and Tchaikovsky.

When the Ode to Joy came out about a year ago I was doubtful as to its value. Now, though great music needs no vulgarisation, it can clearly withstand anything from the four hens in Disney's "Rigoletto" quartet to the Louisier type Bach transcriptions.

MICHAEL WEBBER

## BALLET

## The scene's the thing

G. B. L. WILSON

The Dance Theatre of Alvin Nikolais, at Sadler's Wells, is one of the more engaging of the way-out troupes. Not far from them are the dancers the centre of attraction—they are, in fact, not very good. And the taped music is of little interest.

It is the scenery which counts, and the prime purpose of the dancers is to carry it about, display it and act as screens for coloured and striped projections.

All these manipulations (and the music too) are devised by Alvin Nikolais himself. He is a magician of visual effect, and the entertain-

## Anglo-Israeli conference

Israeli and British representatives held a series of meetings in London this week to survey the cultural convention between the two countries and future plans.

The British delegation was headed by Sir John Hensaker, director-general of the British Council, and the Israelis were led by Mr Y. Bar-Romi, director-general, department for Cultural and Scientific Relations, Foreign Ministry. It was the first meeting of its kind.

Among items discussed were the possible establishment of an Open University in Israel, youth exchange and exchanges of theatre, orchestras, dance groups, art exhibitions and the co-production of films.

The conference also considered the existing provisions for scientific exchanges.

meal gives the same pleasure looking into a kaleidoscope.

The Royal Ballet has made its greatest strength at Covent Garden to deal with the season. The most recent programme is typical of the intentions offered.

Ashton's Marguerite and Armand (the story of "Le Traviata" set to Liszt's music) is the first time the Royal Ballet has set foot in the Nureyev—indeed no one else has ever danced the role—of the ballet in top form, the two artists were in a display of romantic passion.

Nureyev also danced the Chinese Apollo. His interpretation of Stravinsky's neo-classic music was excellent in that of any of his predecessors in the role and he gave a proper domination of the Beriosova as Terpsichore.

Fine as those works were, weight of the evening was MacMillan's Song of the Earth. For an hour, with no scenery, the slightest of costumes, Royal Ballet interpreted a rearing from drunken rebirth the longing for death.

Monica Mason combined natural sweetness with a serve of bidden strength. The place of the music in the life of the orchestra is so important that the Opera House. The stupendous.

## TRAVEL

## Peace' brings Israel tourist boom

BY DAVID PELA

Months of comparative peace have brought a new tourist boom to Israel. In the first six months of the year, the number of tourists to Israel has risen to the half-million mark.

The Israeli Tourist Ministry is expected to break into the general market—instead of being mainly on Jewish and Arab tourists—and further increase the tourist flow by selling

overhooking the denied in many tourists being denied hotel rooms booked months previously.

The position has now improved considerably and hoteliers and tour operators will presumably be able to ensure that tourists get the accommodation they have paid for. Extensions to existing hotels, like the Tel Aviv Sheraton and Hilton, and the construction of new hotels all over the country will further ease the situation.

Unfortunately most of the additional accommodation that will

Regatta at Elath, Israel's

popular Red Sea resort

Specifically as a holiday of course it is, but as much as the resort regions in the Sinai, Negev, and Galilee, the Regatta at Elath is a low-rate resort for the Israeli Government.

It is not at present permitted to accept foreign tourists except from Scandinavia and the Netherlands. Never group holiday rates for good value if it is the one is travelling alone.

Immediate problem for the large number of tourists to visit the country will have learned the situation which prevailed this year when unwarrant-

be available soon will be in the top-class, top-price category. Work on many inexpensive hotels is well behind schedule and will not be completed before 1973 when Israel celebrates its 25th anniversary and expects a record number of tourists.

Another urgent problem being tackled by the authorities is the improvement of tourist services, particularly of hotels where standards are poor. To be fair it must be said that the service in some of the well-established hotels with long-serving staff is extremely good; in others it is pathetic.

It is largely a matter of training and experience. More could perhaps be done in providing training facilities. But in a country of high employment and with youngsters away on military service it is not easy to recruit the

Continued on next page

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for over 600 guests and offers many  
facilities including a swimming pool, tennis  
courts, a restaurant, a bar, a disco,  
a night club, a gymnasium, a beauty  
salon, a hairdresser, a laundry, a car  
rental service, etc. Free bus service to  
the airport. All rooms have private bath,  
television, and air conditioning.

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are able to offer this hotel to  
our clients at very competitive  
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OUR ISSUE OF  
JULY 16th  
WILL INCLUDE A  
FOOD & WINE SUPPLEMENT



## Wells Fargo celebration

American Express, one of the  
most famous names in world  
travel, is celebrating the 75th  
anniversary of its operations in  
Britain. It moved to its present  
premises in Haymarket (originally  
four Regency town houses de-  
signed by Nash) in 1908 and has  
three other branches in London  
and seven regional offices else-  
where in Britain and Ireland.

Founded in the middle of the  
nineteenth century by the pony  
express pioneers, Wells and Fargo,  
the company and its subsidiaries  
have offices in 125 countries. Its  
services include independent  
travel, package tours, travellers'  
cheques, credit cards, banking, in-  
surance and hotel reservations.

### Cruise by France

An attractive leslet has been  
issued in connection with the ex-  
citing Christmas cruise from  
Southampton of the France, pride  
of the French Line and the world's  
largest passenger liner. She leaves  
on Wednesday, December 22, call-  
ing at Agadir, Dakar, Tenorife  
and Lisbon before returning to  
Southampton on January 2. Ac-  
commodation is all first class and  
rates range from £214. There are  
fare reductions for children under  
18 accompanied by a relative. The  
France, luxurious, elegant and  
superbly comfortable, is one of the  
finest liners afloat.

You'll find no £10 week-end  
holidays in Cooks Silver Wing  
Wintersun holiday brochure, in  
fact no holidays for less than £25.  
This is because none of the in-  
clusive tours, operated in con-  
junction with BEA, is less than  
eight days. The £25 package will  
give you an eight-day holiday in  
Arenal, Majorca. And there are  
attractive tours to other parts of  
Majorca, also to the Canaries,  
Portugal and Spanish mainland  
resorts. Typical is the fortnight's  
Majorcan holiday at the Hotel  
Molins, Cala San Vicente; cost is  
£65 including self-drive car.

## Israel boom

—continued from previous page  
right people. But if, as is likely,  
Israel's tourist boom continues,  
the authorities may have to con-  
sider importing hotel staff, pos-  
sibly from Italy and France.

Tourist countries like Bermuda  
and the Bahamas were forced to  
adopt such a policy and the re-  
sults have been beneficial. With  
tourism its largest single source  
of foreign revenue it is important  
for Israel to ensure that its tour-  
ist services are of a high standard,  
especially if it is to compete in  
the general holiday market.

In one sphere of tourism Israel  
is outstanding—in the calibre of  
its sightseeing guides. They are  
invariably friendly, well-educated,  
multilingual people with a tre-  
mendous knowledge of the coun-  
try. They are good at their job  
because they have to pass exam-  
inations to become guides and  
subsequently undergo refresher  
courses.

HOME NEWS—continued

## Yes to integration —no to assimilation

From our Correspondent  
Glasgow

The need for the Jew to protect  
his own distinctive identity, espe-  
cially in his private home life and  
in specific institutions, was stressed  
by Rabbi Wolf Gottlieb, minister  
of the Queen's Park Synagogue and  
head of the Glasgow Beth Din.

Rabbi Gottlieb, who was address-  
ing a youth Shabbat service,  
opposed the suggestion that Jewish

youth clubs should admit non-  
Jewish youth in their social and  
dinner, and also held up to scorn  
the idea that an intelligent Jew  
could only find stimulating conver-  
sation in non-Jewish company.

A Jew must consider each man  
his brother and consequently assure  
his brother rights and freedom espe-  
cially in civic and public life, said  
Rabbi Gottlieb. Total removal of  
the barriers, however, would lead  
to total assimilation and annihila-  
tion of the community, he added.  
"Their slogan must be therefore,  
"Integration, yes. Assimilation,  
no," he concluded.

## Graduate slates syllabus

A criticism of "the archaic form  
and content" of the Jews' College  
examination was made by Dr Stefan  
Reif, principal of the Glasgow  
Hebrew College at the annual prize-  
giving.

Dr Reif saw the problem as  
whether to continue with those  
examinations or to draw up an  
updated and revised syllabus of  
instruction, possibly with the co-  
operation and participation of other  
British centres of Jewish educa-  
tion.

## Post accepted

The Rev Jack Grant has accepted  
an offer to become assistant minis-  
ter of the Newton Mearns Hebrew  
Congregation to which the Rev  
Jeffrey Cohen was recently ap-  
pointed as minister.

Mr Grant, who was acting minis-  
ter to the congregation for several  
years, will also continue as head-  
master of the synagogue's Hebrew  
classes.

## Wizo bazaar raises £1,600

Newcastle Daughters of Zion  
held their annual bazaar in the  
name of the late Mrs Stephanie  
Myers of the Central Hall, Gos-  
forth.

Mrs Suzanne Mattes, of London,  
Mrs Myers' daughter, was the  
opener and £1,600 was raised.

The Gosforth and Kenton Syn-  
agogue ladies' guild held a coffee  
morning at the home of Mrs R.  
Young and raised £75 for syna-  
gogue funds. The opener was Mrs  
H. Knoblauch.

## PROVINCIAL PROFILE

### Teddy Isaacs

A well-defined blend of Ortho-  
doxy and tolerance has marked the  
communal years of Teddy Isaacs,  
now in his third year as president  
of the United Sheffield Hebrew  
Congregation.

During 25 years' of communal  
office Mr Isaacs has, without forc-  
ing Orthodoxy on others, kept one  
aim steadily before him: that of  
bringing more Jews into religion  
and more religion into Jews.

Apart from synagogue work, his  
major efforts have been directed  
towards religious education, and he  
feels he was fortunate in becoming  
honorary secretary of the local  
Hebrew Education Board at the be-  
ginning of the new post-war era,  
when the Board soon introduced  
into its classes the Israeli pro-  
nunciation, the girls' graduation  
service and special Shabbat and  
Yomtov services for children.

He can point to many children  
from non-Orthodox homes turning  
to Orthodoxy, or settling in Israel,  
and can even proudly claim one  
Orthodox rabbi in America, as a  
product of the Sheffield classes.  
Now, as a past president of the  
Board, he considers one of the  
objects of today's Hebrew educa-  
tion is to give children an insight  
into Orthodox practice and hope  
they will influence their parents.

In the synagogue he has held  
executive office for many years and,  
with these aptitudes, he was a  
"natural" for the position of presi-

## Elected to office

**BIRMINGHAM:** Representative  
Council—P. Bloom, president; S.  
Cohen, chairman; Dr F. Gould,  
treasurer; M. Cowan, secretary.

**DUBLIN:** Irish Friends of Magen  
David Adom—Dr A. Tomkin, chair-  
man; G. Bernstein, vice-chairman;  
Miss S. Lewis, Mrs F. Elias, treas-  
urers; Mrs G. Bernstein, secretary.

**LIVERPOOL:** Jewish Club  
—L. Skidmore, chairman; M.  
berg, D. Levy, vice-chairman;  
Mitten, treasurer; Mrs A. Ber-  
berg, hon. secretary.

**MANCHESTER:** Commu-  
nity Council—L. Bloom, presi-  
dent; J. Roth, L. Friedman, vice-  
presidents; G. Sahnke, secre-  
tary.

**NEWCASTLE:** Jewish Com-  
munity—M. Sandler, chairman;  
F. A. Werant, vice-chairman;  
Speker, treasurer; J. G. G.  
secretary; Jewish Welfare  
Dr R. Kopolovitz, president;  
Lusman, vice-president;  
J. J. Lewis, treasurer.

**NORTHAMPTON:** Jewish  
Mrs F. Gale, chairman; Mrs  
vice-chairman; Mrs D. Pollock,  
secretary; Mrs D. Pollock,  
treasurer.

**SHEFFIELD:** Ladies' Guild  
Society—Mrs R. Rose, presi-  
dent; Mrs J. Lane, vice-presi-  
dent; Mrs J. Lane, secretary;  
Brooks, secretary.

**SOUTHPORT:** Jewish  
men; Mr. Morris, treasurer;  
Goldberg, secretary.

**SWANSEA:** Jewish  
Convent; Mrs L. M. M. M.  
treasurer; Mrs M. M. M.  
secretary.

## Another home for aged in Southend

From our Correspondent  
Southend

Building has started on a  
luxury home for the aged  
in Southend.

The project, due to be com-  
pleted next summer, is situated on  
the cliff-top near the beach and  
will provide accommodation for  
three more books, three  
apartments—this time from  
£1,000 and two Israeli, one  
in Romania, the other  
in England.

Announcing the scheme  
open day of the Victoria  
Holm House in Westcliff on  
Mr Henry Barnett, chairman  
house committee, declared  
the total cost would be no less  
£250,000. We are hoping to  
benefactor will come forward  
enable us to fulfil the scheme  
out heaving to run into debt.

constituency"—an epithet so hat-  
ing as to make my teeth ache.  
All this I could put up with. What  
I cannot put up with is the mis-  
information which he complo-  
cates out to his trusting readers.

Mr Golden writes about the total  
absence in Israel of liquor shops  
—news which will come as a shock  
to the owners of those establish-  
ments in Ben-Yehuda Street and  
Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv, whose  
window displays alone are enough  
to send the passer-by stumbling on  
his way in a drunken state.

Israel follows the history  
from Biblical times to the  
Six-Day War. Mr Lon-  
gower more discursive, but  
with the same ground.  
The book contains several  
beautifully drawn maps (one of  
Jewish distribution) and  
photographs, including a memo-  
riable of Weizmann in  
London and a superb photo-  
graph of a space capsule.

Israel makes easier  
and while she does not  
cover Israeli art and  
literature Mr Longower does, Mr  
Longower is so cursory  
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and he writes, and tells  
me more about them than  
I wish to know. He  
describes Israel as "the

## book reviews

### Truth about Israel

GERALD KAUFMAN

By Rhona Samuel, Vallentine, Mitchell, £1.29.  
THE TRUTH ABOUT ISRAEL. By Michael Loush. Israel University Press. £1.75.  
LONDON. By Harry Golden. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.95.

the battlefield of world  
opinion a terrain where writers  
may lead men to cross  
three more books, three  
apartments—this time from  
£1,000 and two Israeli, one  
in Romania, the other  
in England.

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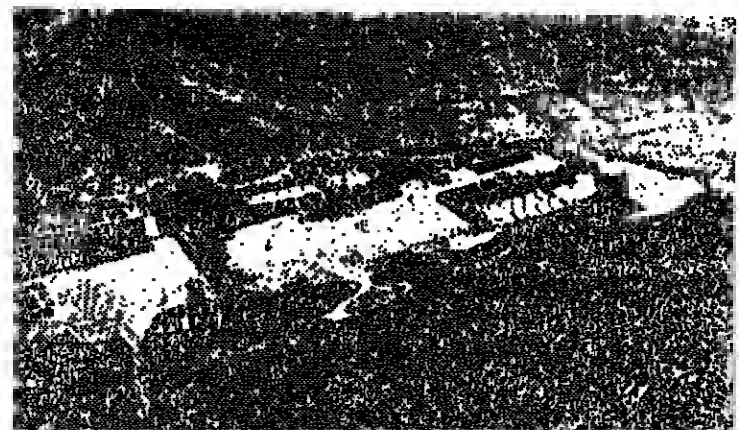
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Aerial photograph of the culms of Avdat. From "The Negev—the chal-  
lenge of a desert," by Michael Evenari, Leslie Shannan and Naphtali  
Tudman (Harvard University Press; Oxford University Press, £7.25).  
This is a richly illustrated book describing the challenges of the Negev  
to man, plant and animal.

## A balanced view

VISCOUNT SAMUEL

THE RIFT IN ISRAEL. Religious Authority and Secular Democracy. By S.  
Clament Leslie. Routledge and Kegan. £2.

Dr Leslie has written a com-  
mendable book. It is a profound analysis  
of the various strands of Zionism,  
and of Jewish life in general—  
philosophical, religious, ethical and  
political—with special emphasis on  
nationalism and socialism.

He tackles the intricate subject  
of "Who is a Jew?" both in the  
past and today, in Israel as well  
as in the diaspora. He traces the  
relations between observant and  
non-observant Jews in Israel, parti-  
cularly as it affects the school  
system. He has admirable chapters  
on immigration, Arab-Jewish rela-  
tions, the influence of the army and  
the kibbutz with, for good measure,  
an appendix on the role of Israel  
in improving Christian-Jewish rela-  
tions throughout the world.

Dr Leslie's knowledge is exten-  
sive, his perception clear; what is  
more, his deeply thoughtful book  
is beautifully written. This is not  
so surprising when the author's  
career is examined. Born in  
Australia in 1898, apparently into  
a Jewish family, he eventually  
turned up in Oxford as a Rhodes  
scholar.

Apart from a short business  
career, he spent the first part of  
his life as an academic, teaching  
philosophy in Wales and Australia.  
During the second part he was a  
civil servant in Britain, ending as  
head of the Treasury Information  
Service.

As he is a Bolshoi man his book  
is based on personal inquiry—  
hundreds of interviews he himself  
conducted in Israel; and he starts  
with an intricate analysis of his sub-  
ject. It is such a valuable record  
that he will forgive me if I point  
out that there are several stele-  
ments where slight modifications  
should be made in what I hope  
will be many subsequent editions.

For example, the author mentions  
the "imposition of Orthodox diet-  
ary on hotels and restaurants,"  
with certain exceptions. Actually  
kashrut is not "imposed": any hotel  
or restaurant owner in Israel (es-  
pecially if he is not Jewish) is free  
to disregard kashrut. But so much  
of the Jewish clientele from abroad  
expect kashrut, Jewish-owned  
hotels provide kosher food which  
then comes under strict rabbinical  
supervision.

Apart from a few points, Dr  
Leslie's book is extraordinarily  
accurate and well-balanced.

## No laughing matter

CHAIM BERMANT

THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS. By David Nathan. Owen. £3.25.

Comedy is no laughing matter,  
and certainly books on comedy and  
comedians rarely are. "The Laugh-  
termakers," which surveys the  
laughter trade in post-war Britain,  
is a welcome exception, but as it  
consists largely of interviews with  
the leading practitioners of the  
trade, it is necessarily uneven.

Where the practitioners are of  
the calibre of Frank Muir, Denis  
Norden or Spike Milligan, it bursts  
with wit and vitality. Where it  
turns to Morecambe and Wise, it  
has the effervescence of stale beer.

Mr Nathan opens with a brief  
introduction, but otherwise keeps  
his intrusions to a minimum.  
Which is a pity, for one would  
like to have his reactions to some  
of the tish delivered by some of  
the laughtermakers.

Nearly all insist that they are  
vulnerable and that some grave  
handicap is a necessary point of  
departure for any would-be roun-  
dian or comedy writer.

Marty Feldman speaks of his  
handicap as "two thousand years  
of Judaism"; Dudley Moore is  
short and has a clubfoot; Johnny  
Speight is from an impoverished  
dockland family; Ray Galtion and  
Alan Simpson suffered from  
chronic ill-health (they met in a  
sanatorium); Michael Bentine is

Peevlon and believes himself to  
be Jewish to boot (Isn't he got  
enough tores being a Peruvian?).  
Spike Milligan (neebech) is Irish.  
But what of people like Peter  
Cook, Frank Muir and Bob Monk-  
house, who are tall, middle class,  
enjoy good health, suffer from no  
deformity, and are neither Jewish,  
Peevlon nor Irish? Bob Monk-  
house's answer to this is that he  
feels vulnerable about his invul-  
nerability.

I also found terms of praise sen-  
tered too generously about the  
book. "That Was the Week that  
Was" was a palpable hit, but as it  
employed as many as twenty  
writers (including, at times, Mr  
Nathan himself) for a 60-minute  
programme, its success was due  
not so much to blending of aim  
as to saturation bombing.

His successor, "Not So Much a  
Programme...," was a shambles.  
And was "Bill Death Us Do Part?"  
the work of "genius"? Its producer  
believed it to be. It could excite  
the occasional titter, but for the  
most part I found it charles,  
witless and lustless.

All that is, of course, a matter  
of opinion, but one regrets that  
on this occasion Mr Nathan, who is  
a witty and trenchant writer, has  
relinquished his function as critic and  
kept his opinions to himself.

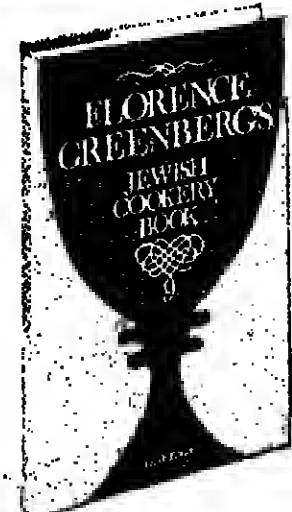
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a Jew?", the disputes about the nature of Jewish identity,  
and the problems of Israel's remarkable secular institutions,  
ranging from the Army, through the trade union movement,  
to the kibbutz. Chaim Raphael described this book as "a must  
for all interested in Israel and the wider implications for  
Jewish (and Christian) belief." Dr. Leslie has written a very  
unusual and original account of how Israel came into being,  
and he illuminates its current social and political problems by  
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VALLENTINE, MITCHELL









IT IS HARDLY surprising that Israel's leaders regard any new United States Initiative on a Middle East peace settlement with scepticism. As they see it, what is taking place is a steady erosion of Israel's diplomatic position, leading in turn to a diminution of the chances of a real and lasting peace.

The most important factor in this process of erosion is the American State Department, which seems to have a touching faith in a policy of making one flesh concession (at Israel's expense) after another, in the belief that the Russians will do the same *vis-à-vis* Egypt. The Russians have in the past shown themselves masters of so-called "smlami tactics," taking a bit here and a slice there and then asking for more. It must be gratifying to them that, where the Middle East is concerned, the State Department seems ready to serve up slices of salami on a plate.

The essence of the present situation is that a long-term solution of the Middle East dispute is still not in sight, while an interim agreement on the Suez Canal being reopened is less rather than more probable. The reason is plain; Egypt having asked for the reopening of the Canal in its own and the Soviet Union's interest and having met with a reasonable Israeli reaction, has now decided that it does not want an interim agreement after all. The Egyptians now declare that the reopening of the Canal

must be an integral part of an over-all peace settlement and that an Israeli withdrawal from the east bank of the Canal should be the first stage of a total Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the Six-Day War.

There are three possible explanations of this reversal of Egyptian policy. The first is that it is Russian-inspired. This is on the whole improbable, for the Russians plainly want the Canal opened. The second explanation is that the Egyptians feel so much stronger after signing their fifteen-year treaty with the Soviet Union that they can afford to demand all or nothing. This, too, seems unlikely; the Soviet Union claims to have rearméd them for defensive purposes and not to promote an Egyptian advance into Sinai and beyond. The third and most likely explanation is that Egypt, with Soviet connivance, is indulging in diplomatic brinkmanship.

The American State Department has already been induced to bring pressure to bear on Israel. But the Arabs complain that it has not done nearly enough and that the State Department can be encouraged to step up its pressure on Israel still further. In this game of diplomatic poker the stakes can be raised every time that the Americans show signs of nervousness—which they are now doing. The Egyptians and Russians believe that they have the State Department on the run.

There can, indeed, be no doubt that the State Department is obsessed with the need to secure a Middle East settlement. It believes, without justification, that the Soviet Union has an equal interest in a lasting peace in the area, based on a fair compromise. It is as well that President Nixon has so far shown himself a great deal more realistic than that. For the sole outcome of the State Department's well-meant initiatives and concessions has been a hardening of the Egyptian and Soviet attitude. What Mr Rogers and his advisers should work for now is, first, an interim agreement over the reopening of the Canal and, secondly, an overall peace settlement which has to be negotiated by the disputants. Mr Rogers seems to have forgotten his own dictum, that the disputants must sit down together "somewhere along the line." Genuine peace negotiations are now years overdue.

New troubles in Jerusalem have been sparked off by the action of Orthodox zealots in stoning buses which were running before the Sabbath was out. Hooliganism, which these acts certainly were, must be condemned from whatever quarter it comes. It only besmirches the cause which it is designed to further. It may well be true that the bus operators have infringed their undertaking not to start their services until the end of the Sabbath, though it must be added that on no occasion have they run buses through religious districts. There are two things which need to be done. The first is for the authorities to take the strictest measures to stop violence and hooliganism, and to show that these actions do not pay. The second is for the bus companies to be held to their undertaking, to avoid the existing undertakings. If they find them too onerous, the agreement should be renegotiated, with the Jerusalem municipal authorities, who will no doubt take all legitimate interests into account.

It seems virtually certain that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has cancelled the appointment of a leading member of the far right because he is a Jew. The far right was to supervise the far right of East Pakistan refugees. The Government protests against the appointment of a Jew and the Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations appears tamely to have acquiesced. The attitude of Pakistan's refugee problem generally has been subject to overwhelming criticism and another glaring instance of indifference to the relief of Pakistan is probably impervious to the fact that the United Nations has indicted the far right for the inquiry into the action taken by the United Nations representative in dropping their nominee because he is a Jew.

When the somewhat fictional announcement by the Chief Rabbi gingered up the door to the new rabbinical movement, the use of the accent in synagogues was not a change-over occurred—only where in this issue indicates. For those who were in the forefront of the battle for change have taken on that progress is possible. It may be some rabbis and ministers are by the current climate of opinion in Orthodoxy, in which all change is perfect. But for those who are in their congregations to become the Israeli pronunciation the fact that the layman will never be familiar with the new accent actually put into use. If community allowed to go their own way, the chief demand for the use of Hebrew will undoubtedly make the change will follow. There is no possible justification nowadays for living in a Hebrew accent different from the one we are encouraged to hear in modern usage.

## ASK THE RABBI

PEOPLE OFTEN ask how much of the money they donate to the JPA goes to Israel. They can be assured that it nearly all does, but not all of it stays there. Considerable sums are expended by the World Zionist Organisation to maintain a constant flow of emissaries to its overseas territories.

There are no fewer than 38 emissaries employed by the Youth and Hechalutz department of the WZO in this country alone.

One could argue that the Zionist youth groups have grown to the point where they are unmanageable without full-time professional help, but the sad truth is that some of the groups have declined to the point where they would collapse without such help, and Dror and Hashomer Hatzair, for example, seem to have more emissaries than members.

But such emissaries are no longer even a prerogative of the Zionist youth groups. The students, the Maccabees and, I believe, the A.J.V., also have their quota. The Jewish scouts and guides are without emissaries, but I can anticipate the day when even the brownies will receive their duo quota and a flock of brown owls will descend out of Zion, some dispatched by Mapai, some by Mepam and some representing each of the other political groups within the WZO. The WZO sends emissaries at the drop of a hat, and if you should put on a hat, why then you will have an emissary from the Torah department of the WZO.

Now it wouldn't matter if these emissaries were mere unemployed sent overseas to keep them out of mischief. Many of them are first-class people who had been doing a first-class

job in Israel, but they come here unfamiliar with the character of the community, unfamiliar with its problems, sometimes unfamiliar even with the language, to shore up what is often an artificial creation. One regrets the waste of their energies, their ingenuity and the money. All three could be put to better use in Israel.

"Fiddler on the Roof" is to end its run at Her Majesty's Theatre in October after four and a half years. In that time it must have been seen by over two million people, among them, I should imagine, almost every adult Jew in the country.

I doubt if this combined efforts of all our rabbis since the Second World War has done as much for Jewish tradition as that charming if tinseley musical, Its helmiache atmosphere may have been artificially contrived, but it was marvelous, effective and carried about it the Shtetlman whiff of candlewax and nostalgia. If a rabbi scends his pupils and enjoins his coreligionists to cherish tradition, he is only doing what a rabbi is paid to do, but when they are enjoined to do so by a chorus of fake Chasidim, the message they unconsciously receive gets home, and goes home, moreover, to people who are rarely in shul to hear it.

Harold Hobeon theatre critic of the Sunday Times, was, I remember, disturbed by the message for he dislikes particularism, but it was cheered to the echo by many Jews who thought that they too disliked particularism and who had done their best to avoid it.

"Fiddler" has led, if not to a Chasidic revival, then to a revised attitude to Chasidim and their work. We are no longer afraid of the men in black. It is, I believe, one of the reasons why Lubavitch is so popular in this country. Rabbi Vogel and his colleagues are regarded not as grim representatives of a dark past, but as our own, local Teyves, brought up to date in some ways, but timeless in others.

A Hindu paper has suggested that Britain was settled years before the Roman Conquest by Invaders from India, which is, of course, nonsense for as anyone familiar with the Old Testament will aver, this country was settled centuries before that by the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel (a further two of which are still doing their damndest to get lost).

There is ample evidence of early Israelite settlement from British place names. Mocheater, for example, is a corruption of (well, it's a corruption of many things, but only one concerns us here) Ma'ayan Custer meaning Custer's Well and is the place where Custer took his second last stand. The very name Britain is compounded of two Hebrew words: Brith Alm meaning a covenant there isn't and there was until the Israelites landed and established the Brith Brith.

And finally there is the matter of the Royal Family which, as is well known, is of Jewish descent, stemming, as it does from the House of Hanover. Hanover is obviously a Germanised version of the Hebrew HaNozi, meaning the prophet and the prophet was, of course, Elijah.

**Is there such a thing as the evil eye in the Jewish religion? If so, how do you counteract it?**

It all depends on what you mean by the Jewish religion. If you mean should Jews believe in the evil eye, there have been many Jewish teachers who considered the belief to be sheer superstition to be rejected. If, however, you mean is the belief referred to in Jewish sources and were there Jewish teachers who accepted it, then the answer is yes.

The Mishnah (Avot 2, 11) refers to the evil eye, *ayin hara*: "Rabbi Joshua said: The evil eye, the avil inclination and hatred of mankind put a man out of the world." From the context it is clear that the reference is not at all to any magic power of the eye but simply to the idea that a man who is prey to unavergovernable envy of the good fortune of others has no peace in his soul.

Nor is there a reference to the evil eye in the magical sense anywhere in the Mishna. On the other hand; there are numerous references to it in Talmudic literature, especially in the Beryhorian Talmud. Later teachers also believed in it. One of the reasons given why two brothers were killed and son should not be called to the Torah one immediately after the other is because of the evil eye. This is one of the reasons given, too, why children whose parents are still alive should leave the synagogue during Yizkor.

if you are interested in this bizarre subject, the two works to be consulted are: Angelo S. Rappoport, "The Folklore of the Jews" and Joshua Trachtenberg, "Jewish Magic and Superstition."

been suggested for  
acting the evil eye  
advice to you is to  
whole thing.

In view of the Biblical  
mudic prohibition  
slecting self-injury,  
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against smoking?

Thara is no doubt a Judalman frowns on self-injury and that dangerous to life forbidden. Eyes is doubt whether present the enough to es libition. For reason given for washing the meals is that s used in those d a harmful en if brought in with them forbidden to had been let case a snake venom into it, even where in note.

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Bank of England, Threadneedle Street

## Bank of England's new credit policy

have suffered from Government restrictions of credit. Until very recently most people were beginning to get used to their bank manager as a "no" man. So were thousands of companies which were not engaged in any "unrestricted category" such as exports.

Many businessmen turned elsewhere. It has been possible to borrow money, at a price, but not from the clearing banks. The price has been high in most cases but this is the way restrictions always work: in the principal market for money the cost of borrowing has been artificially low, but in the "fringe" markets borrowing has been excessively expensive.

The new proposals will enable every bank to lend as much as it can to anyone (with certain possible exceptions). The "secondary" lending in-

stitutions, from second mortgage companies to merchant banks, will either lose out or charge less for the money than they otherwise would.

Just what the new lending will almost certainly be for clearing banks because the freeing of demand, but clearing banks have, over the past year, increased their lending rates significantly in cases as they have been aware of their power to do in the artificial circumstances of the "ceiling" regulation. So the clearing banks' cost of not rise all that much.

On October last year the new proposals in the control provided whereby lending can be manipulated by the authorities. There are elements in this. First, the Royal Bank of Scotland and the German West-Landesbank Girozentrale, a bank that showed itself competitive in its deposits. These assets are in the Bank of England's currency bills, money with the count market, gilt-edged securities.

with a year or less to maturity, and other securities yet to be fully defined. These all give relatively low interest rates and are effectively "sterile" as far as the lending power of the bank is concerned. Then, on top of this, the asset ratio, the Bank of England will call for "Special Deposits" as and when it wishes. These will have to be lodged with the Bank and will remove another element of lending capacity.

Those banks which are subject to the limits set by the ratio and special deposits will only lend more by using more deposits. If they do not, they have to stay put (or even have to take in the Standard One key element in the proposal is that the clearing banks' "cartel" agreement to keep deposit rates at two per cent below Bank rate (which is 6 per cent) will be abolished. So the clearing banks will be able to bid for deposits.

Whether they will enjoy cut-throat competition with another is doubtful. But they have several basic advantages in the deposit battle over other types of bank. They have the size and resources to take deposits more cheaply, also start with existing minimums (which have not hitherto been used as controls) and, though deposits are not the total proportion of the ratio, plus the fact that a lot less than the minimum requirements of clearing banks. They have a ready-made network of branches and a long-established reputation for reliability.

Other institutions, however, have the advantage of being able to offer more flexible terms and conditions. They can also offer more attractive interest rates and more personalized service. They can also offer more flexible terms and conditions. They can also offer more attractive interest rates and more personalized service.

ON OTHER PAGES  
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The Silver Game XXI  
CAN YOU AFFORD TO  
FREE YOUR BANK  
MANAGER? XXII  
Where the action  
place in the money game:  
London Street  
[Photo: John Seaton Harris]

clearing banks may be nervous about their position in the money game: that they start with a hand of cards.

## Euro-Banks: the mood to merge

PAOLO FILO della TORRE

THE CHAIRMAN OF FIAT, Agnelli said recently in Washington that the European country to remain competitive with the American giant needs easier and larger access to capital. And European banks seem to share this view.

The agreement between the Banco di Roma, the French Credit Lyonnais, and the major European banks which have decided to get together to provide better service of loans and better creditworthiness in the market, is the first important step in this direction towards international banking.

With the one exception of the Chemical Bank of New York, all other nine major American banks are already represented in Italy: the Bank of America through the Banca d'America d'Italia; the Morgan Guaranty Trust, through Morgan Vauviller; while Chase Manhattan is going to add to its subsidiaries in Milan, Rome and Bari the Subalpina di Torino with its ten agencies.

One of the main banks of Chicago, the First National has opened a subsidiary in Milan while the Continental holds 15% of Sindona's Banca Privata Finanziaria. And it is in the international loan and issues sector that the Manufacturers Hanover is particularly active together with the Rothschild group.

The American financial corporations are always interested in developing the activities of merchant banking in the most promising foreign markets (Australia, Thailand, Singapore and now Italy). But the present policy could experience a sudden change following the example of the Bankers Trust.

On this subject it is useful to remember that Antonio Tonello, deputy-chairman of Banca d'America d'Italia, has been for long in the Centrale's Board of Directors while the Morgan Group has a 15% shareholding in Euramerica (together with IMI, IFI, ENI, and also the

panics of any sort, apparently unconcerned about their personalities and autonomy. It is still too early to say if the various operations of Sindona's satellites have been successful enough from the Italian economic point of view (Pacchetti, Talmona, Rossari, Varzi, Sviluppo, Immobiliare, Pozzi, Condotte d'Acqua etc.) but it is also true that the latest venture, called Conflex, introduced on the Italian market by the Bankers Trust Finanziaria, a new merchant bank affiliated to the Bankers Trust Corporation, is raising considerable interest.

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Keeping an eye on investment at Crescent International—a subsidiary of the Edinburgh-based American Trust

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Vatican). Euramerica is a company specialised in allocating bonds and mutual funds (interfund) which, at present, are placed with difficulty. On the other hand, the Chase Manhattan Bank, which owns one of the most active merchant banks in Spain, is planning to set up a similar bank in Italy, probably with the participation of IFI, considering the very close friendship between David Rockefeller and Agnelli.

The Bankers Trust can be considered a corporation including an investment fund institute, the Sackman-Gilliland Corp. and a software company, the Cybernetics World Trade Corporation already operating in Germany, Great Britain and Sweden. The Bankers Trust is very well known for having created a network of merchant banks throughout the world.

It started in London by opening the Royal International, now R.I.T. Co. in Australia and the 60% venture in the Thai Investment and Securities Co., the first investment fund in Thailand.

The strength of American finance in Europe is such that it would be impossible to think of operating without it. At the same time, European banks are getting stronger every day and the trend towards more international agreements and maybe international amalgamation should assure a much more interesting and rewarding future.

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# New challenge for discount market



N. H. Chamberlain

THE MAIN PURPOSE BEHIND THE RECENT GREEN paper, "Competition and Credit Control," is to replace quantitative limits on sterling lending, which have impeded competition and innovation, with a reserve ratio requirement which would operate across the whole banking system. The new system would also replace the existing cash and liquidity ratios of the London clearing banks and the Scottish banks as well as spell the end of the bank's cartel agreements. In the future the authorities would exercise control through a combination of changes in interest rates together with variations in the size of Special Deposits required by the Bank of England.

Reserve assets would be geared to non-banking deposits, including sterling proceeds of foreign exchange transactions, and would be held in a combination of deposits with the Bank of England (other than Special Deposits), viz. British Government and Northern Ireland Treasury Bills, gilt-edged

securities with under one year to maturity, local authority bills, and commercial bills eligible for rediscount, and deposits with the London Money Market.

The definition of the London Money Market in this context would certainly appear to include the secured market for short-term funds provided by the members of the London Discount Market Association and some other houses. As such the



A tense moment in the Midland Bank's foreign dealing room

proposals underpin the future of the Discount Market as it currently exists. It would seem to exclude the market in unsecured deposits, generally referred to as the "interbank market." This market has grown rapidly in recent years, particularly since 1968, and a significant volume of funds traditionally deposited with the discount houses has been siphoned off into it. This has been a major reason for the

diversification of discount houses into the moneybroking field.

One effect of the Bank of England's proposals is that the volume of interbank deposits would again be directed towards the discount market. An important question concerning the establishment of a simple inter-borrower relationship in eligibility of bills for rediscount at the Bank of England is currently under consideration and any relaxation of the existing rules would be a larger volume of bills as a market and this, coupled with the abolition of credit ceilings, would mean that the discount houses would once again be the centre of an active interbank market in sterling paper. Current margins would be drastically reduced but increase in turnover could be a long way towards making up for consequent drop in revenue.

The market in British Government securities will have to establish itself once again in changed circumstances. The Government broker has a role that in future he will necessarily support the market. Initial investor reaction was that smaller portfolios would suffer, but managed more prudently in the next few months, however, portfolio managers may take the view that the new circumstances will of necessity breed a jobbing fraternity capable of ironing out the "highs and lows" previously looked after by the Government broker. The discount houses with their active interest in the gilt market could find an additional role here.

A significant development related to the green paper has been that houses are now permitted to be both principal brokers in non-sterling currencies. This, hopefully, will lead to a considerable boost in secondary market in dollars and currency acceptance. The five houses which have been concerned solely as agents in this field can now offer their services as principals. An important growth area, although the size of the CD market is large, only a few certificates in issue, only a few, according to estimates, actually circulate. The primary advantage of the market is liquidity and it presupposes an active market.

The discount market is moving into a new era, wider clientele than ever, possibly including foreign banks. Commercial banks together with insurance companies and more variable in short term investments. The board should be aware of the period of intense growth.

N. H. CHAMBERLAIN  
Director  
Elcio Holdings Ltd.

## The credit business

E. FISHER,  
Managing Director,  
Howard Trust Ltd.

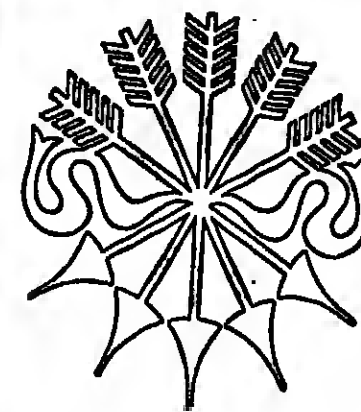
CROWTHER COMMITTEE Consumer Credit, which released a little over three months ago, has not had to wait long for at least part of its document to be embodied in official thinking. The need for equity and competition among the lending institutions is recognised by the Bank of England in its consultative document, "Competition and Credit Control."

Crowther goes further. It would like to see an end to the controls fixing minimum repayment periods in credit contracts and the establishment of a simple inter-borrower relationship in eligibility of bills for rediscount at the Bank of England. It would scrap out-letting and any relaxation of the existing rules would be a larger volume of bills as a market and this, coupled with the abolition of credit ceilings, would mean that the discount houses would once again be the centre of an active interbank market in sterling paper. Current margins would be drastically reduced but increase in turnover could be a long way towards making up for consequent drop in revenue.

Implicit in Crowther's proposals is the understanding that the borrower should be the owner of the goods from the outset and not the finance company as has been the case in the past under hire purchase. It is to anticipate this part of the recommendation that finance houses had for some time been switching on their consumer business to the personal loan formula.

Protection for the consumer, until recent years had not been over-protected, would be under Crowther by a consumer sale and loan act. It would afford protection in types of credit transaction—hire purchase, trading account, mail order, budget loans and the like, subject to a ceiling of £2,000. It would apply to loans on which the interest was 2½ per cent above the Bank Rate or less.

Finance houses generally welcome the Crowther proposals because they are a constructive attempt to put sense and justice in an archaic situation. The confusion created by many different forms of credit had necessitated a deep review of existing practice. The committee itself has no less than seven different types of bodies or institutions providing credit facilities. There can be little doubt that the present amalgam of methods of providing credit does little to help reduce the cost of credit to the consumer. It is more important when consumer cost has been the null effect on competition of credit restrictions. In this context one must wait at least the principle of the Bank of England's new action, which, when translated into the introduction of a system of new asset ratios. Under a given institution will be controlled less arbitrarily. The factor influencing the operation will be its ability to attract deposits or, if it is able to compete,



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## COMMON MARKET:

### The end of the sterling area?

MALCOLM CRAWFORD,  
economics editor, The Sunday Times

TWO PROBLEMS WERE ENCOUNTERED in the banking and financial area by the Government in negotiating terms for entry to the Common Market. These were exchange controls, and the sterling balances held by the countries in the sterling area.

Both problems appear to have been substantially solved, as part of the understanding reached last month between Mr Heath and Mr Pompidou in Paris. (It was the French who had been raising most of the objections during negotiations in Brussels.)

Agreement to ease exchange

controls on cross-Channel transactions is welcomed by the City. At first, the relaxation will apply only to companies' direct investments in the Common Market—subsidiaries in the six (soon to become nine) countries. Capital issues in London, or other ways of raising sterling by these favoured foreigners, will not come until late in the transitional period.

But with British interest rates as high as they are now, there may be little incentive to raise money here anyway (other than euro-currency loans and euro-dollars, where London leads, but

which will not be affected by market entry).

British banks could coin money in Europe—provided British interest rates come down. At present rates, the City is likely to lose business.

The implications of the sterling balances settlement are less clear. All of the argument over the dangers inherent in the sterling area system has focused on the official balances held by the monetary authorities of these countries.

France operates a similar system with the countries of the franc zone, but the difference is French officials will point out,

when pressed) that the sterling area includes not only poor ex-colonies, whose balances France or Britain would handle as a sort of service to developing countries, but also Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the oil States of the Middle East—which make the sterling area quite a different sort of animal—say the French.

The role of the Middle East and the Far East in the sterling area reserves in London has been increasing, while that of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India and Pakistan too, have diminished. The Middle East reserves are now

about one-third of all the banking and money assets held by sterling authorities in London (these are the funds owned by the sheikhdoms, Jordan and Libya). The old white dominions did rebuild their reserves in London after switching over of them into dollars after 1967 devaluation. The East States switched out of sterling too, but reinvested after 1968 agreements which guaranteed State-owned banks of sterling area member countries against any loss from future UK devaluation.

Israel is not a member of the sterling area, despite extensive banking links with London. It recently as the outbreak of the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel held about £100 million in sterling. The sum held in sterling was very much lower. Since a sterling area member enjoys a guaranteed balance, a swap against exchange risk makes them at least as good as dollars (or slightly better, as the 1968 agreement provides for a countervailing deduction from the balance if sterling ever upvalued) while earning a higher rate of interest, at times, the sterling area club offers its members distinct advantages. Israel might wish it belonged.

This, together with the feature of the 1968 agreement requiring minimum reserves of member countries' reserves to be retained in sterling, makes the sterling area official balance to be highly stable, now.

French qualms about potential instability of the system properly applied to the privately owned balances held in London by banks or individuals for trading short-term investment purposes. Altogether, these come to £1,000 million. Much greater part of this is held in British banks, which is not case with official reserves, of which are held in Government securities.

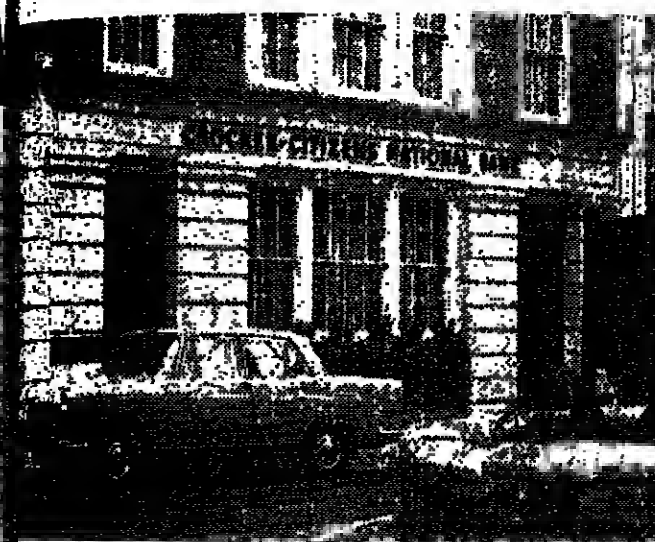
No firm specific has anything on sterling. The la-clear. Any specific have had to involve agreement with other parties besides and France.

A general form of agreement has been reached, however, to reduce the external of sterling. The British has continued to insist that should be done in a way meets the agreement of the seas holders. Health could hardly do otherwise the only alternative way be comprehensive new London balances; and the reference (and the damage) with British that this would entail was so great that no British government is likely to do the sort.

Unless Britain and her found European colleagues can put together an attractive financial package, sterling area countries that now have the sterling progress on the sterling front. But by the time the members of the sterling area will have lost the influence of Japan in the

## The City's new immigrants

DAVID WEBSTER, deputy editor, Investors Chronicle



Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Great St. Helena

NO SMALL COMPLIMENT to the City of London and its place as a financial centre is seeking to establish a bank outside their own City as their first choice. There are many banks make London their first choice. There are many banks make London their first choice. There are many banks make London their first choice.

These banks are considered primarily with the over-1968 agreement provides for a countervailing deduction from the balance if sterling ever upvalued) while earning a higher rate of interest, at times, the sterling area club offers its members distinct advantages. Israel might wish it belonged.

Very much to the van of this invasion have been the American banks, although the of American banks to London is not a new phenomenon. Some, such as Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty have been here since before the turn of the century.

A driving force behind the of so many American banks particularly to come to London is the City's unrivalled position as the world's major market for eurodollars. These are simply American dollars outside the United States, because the great bulk of American dollars have found their way into Europe, they are eurodollars.

It has been the volume of investment and aid that the United States has pumped into Europe and other parts of the world in the past two decades that the market in eurodollars has grown at a staggering pace. Compared with less than £1,000 million at the end of 1960, this market is now valued at over \$50,000 million.

In the early stages of its development, British merchant banks were particularly active in this market. But the home-based American banks steadily increased their involvement until they are now accounted for around 90 per cent of all Eurodollar business handled in London.

Apart from the Americans, major overseas representatives of banks is provided by the Japanese. As most of the Japanese is loaned in dollars, they had immediately to look where, when the supply of dollars was cut off by the Japanese, they found in the sterling market the natural source for their needs.

The fact that there are so many Japanese banks in London, and the growing importance of Japan's role in the world of international finance and the influence of Japan in the

UK and international banking seems likely to be increased substantially with the establishment of two international banks in London. These banking conglomerates include most of the top Japanese banks and the big four securities houses, Daiwa, Nikko, Nomura and Yamachichi.

There is no indication that these two Japanese organisations have plans for multinational operations. But in the last three or four years the growth of multinational business in Europe has caused banks to respond to similar fashion. Since 1967 more than a dozen multinational consortia banks have been established, most of them based in London.

One of the most interesting is Orion Bank, set up last October with such powerful backers as Citicorp, Manhattan National Westminster, the Bank of Canada and Westdeutsche Landesbank. At Orion's head is Mr Ronnie Grierson, an experienced merchant banker and former boss of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. Orion has not yet had time to show its paces but many banks are clearly interested in the "one-trip banking" concept translated to the international area. There are many supporters in the United States and in this country for one-trip banking where, by all a customer's financial needs can be satisfied through his bank, in the same way as a housewife can now obtain all



Nordic addition in the City: Scandinavian Bank Ltd

her food through a supermarket. Any survey of banking immigrants in London would be incomplete without a mention of the Moscow Narodny Bank. This bank was established in the UK in 1919 and its shares are held by Soviet banks and trading organisations. Moscow Narodny has been conspicuously successful in bridging the gap between East and West and profitably, too. In 1970 it made a disclosed profit of £800,000 and at the end of the year its assets were over £300 million.

However, not all the recent banking immigrants are finding

life so profitable. Rents have risen so sharply that office accommodation in the City is now among the most expensive in the world while the pool of trained staff has shrunk alarmingly. It is hardly surprising that 1971 is expected to see a much smaller number of foreign banks establishing a London operation.

Some banks are considering other centres such as Brussels, the capital of the Common Market. But for the moment at least no other European city can match London as an ideal centre to run an international banking operation.

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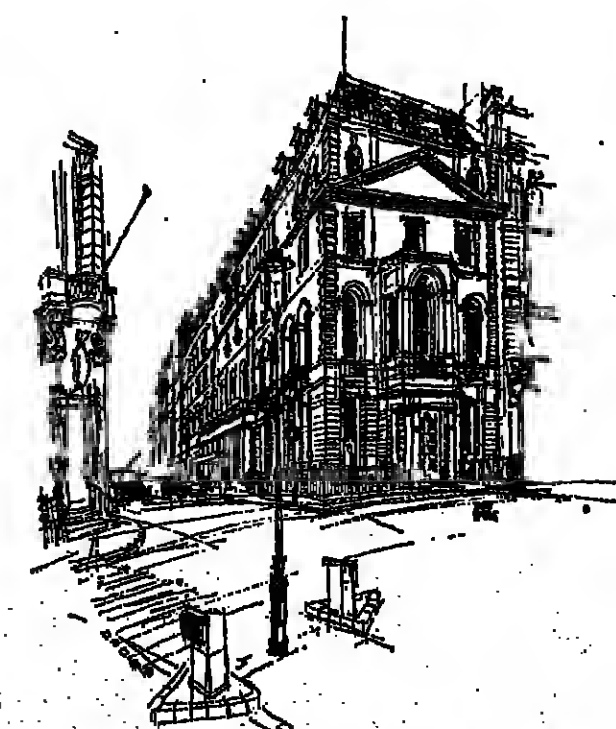
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## The risks, the challenge

THE RECENT NEWS OF intervention by two banks in the management structure of the David Brown group made front-page news in this country. We are not used to seeing banks behaving like rebellious equity shareholders.

In countries like Germany and Italy there would hardly have been such a fuss. In Germany the bankers have always been an almost managerial aristocracy and their role in the reconstruction even of a group as big as Krupp aroused little comment. In Italy the banks, in many of which IRI, the State holding company, holds a dominant position, are openly used as an executive arm of Government industrial policy.

Have we started down that slope? (Or perhaps in the view

**ANTHONY HARRIS,**  
economics editor,  
**The Guardian**

of bankers—who will no doubt learn to enjoy power as much as the next man—up it?)

Maybe we have, though not from any conscious Europeanism. The David Brown incident, of course, was only the visible tip of a sizeable iceberg. The banks, and especially the merchant banks, have a long habit of leaning gently on the managements of their more troubled clients. All that was new when Sir David became a victim was the alacrity of the company and the sheer ruthlessness of the thing. And the reason, of course, is that the banks are conscious, as they have not been conscious since the war, that the money they lend, even to large and

prestigious clients, is at risk. It is not surprising, then, that the banks are inboring under a considerable sense of insecurity. It is an ugly dilemma for them. If they try too hard to call in their money out at risk they may provoke — the very collapse they fear. No wonder, then, that in the salvageable cases they may now wish to take a more direct hand in the management, and especially the financial management.

No wonder either that at a time when the banks have more than £200 million unlent (and are prepared to court a multitude of little risks in the personal loans market) there is an unprecedented commercial demand for fringe credit at rates up to double those offered to prime borrowers. Meanwhile those prime borrowers negotiate large new facilities on which they then fail to draw.

Everyone is playing safe. Everyone wants money, the mug's asset in an age of inflation; and as they build their hoards, the economy stagnates.

And what, the reader may be beginning to wonder, has all of this to do with Europe? Simply this: that it is only realistic to suppose that our period of adaptation to membership of the EEC will prolong this period of enhanced risk for some years. For companies holding large shares of a smallish market, competition is a game of swings and roundabouts and of differential growth. In the short run, a successful promotion or new design provides a slightly larger market share which the winner can exploit at whatever leisure his competitors (there may only be one or two) allow

him. In the longer run, the more consistent winners will grow faster, but it is a slow business: the old BMC took the best part of twenty years to lose half its dominant share of the car market (even then it progressively

For bankers, then, the control system, but on revived by Mr Heath and lame-duckery can be seen simply a premature limit into the palms of adapting Europe; and since have none of Mr Heath's trainees relish for escape failure (and may have a feeling that he has damaged the nation's commercial reputation) they will do their best to see that worst does not happen.

Will that best be enough? It is hard to tell the structure of our banks, for all their preparation weight in the market, duces the appropriate Assessing Mr Blogg's chess completing his next bank contract without running cash and writing a note to Mrs Fischel the loan for her milk is the white heat of management; yet that is the nature in which the banks bake their school-leavers shiny general managers.

The very illogicality of present employment of with the specialist house at the full street their resources (for their things) while the clearing buy UK Treasury Bill



In the bank in France—one of the common Market areas

ent not only on the old bank management. Risk such a black-and-white as to lead one to believe that the clearers have run out of eligible borrowers they have simply exhausted their resources of and nerve.

Of these advantages over other European centres, only the English language (pace President Pompidou) and the gentle supervisory skill of the Bank of England will survive the transition. If recent European threats—especially from the Commission—were enforced, a large part of the Euro-currency market might be driven, bag and telephone, out of Europe (or rather the EEC) altogether. This may be averted. Sir Leslie O'Brien has so far shown a stout scepticism about the more far-fetched proposals for confining and penalising the Euro-lending business.

What can be regarded as certain in the long run, though, is that Britain will not be allowed to maintain differential financial advantages over other European banking centres; and in a fully harmonised Europe, much of the business might migrate in search of the big borrowers (banking in Euro-currencies is the most portable business in the world). This will not happen if, and only if, London offers very easy contact with potential borrowers all over Europe.

and the new specialist branches and subsidiaries of the clearing banks—a competition for staff of proved competence as well as for business.

This challenge is immediate, in or out of Europe. It is the consequence of the new rules for banking and of a harsher commercial atmosphere. The challenge of Europe itself will present itself more gradually in a sense—experience shows that the growth of Intra-European trade is a steady rather than a dramatic process.

The two dangers for the British banking community are under-commitment and complacency. We are late-comers; if the British banks, qualified as they are by size and technical sophistication, are to claim their share of the new type of European business (Euro-banking, not Euro-currencies), they may have to move well ahead of the commercial needs of their British customers, and commit funds and skills on a long view.

The possible source of complacency is London's present dominance in the Euro-currency market—which has arisen precisely because we have been outside the Common Market. London has offered a unique combination of advantages: free entry for reputable banks, absence of reserve requirements or withholding taxes—and, for the dominant dollar section of the market, the English language.

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The British banks start with the advantages of sheer size, of experience (not all of it happy) with computerisation and data transmission, and a marketable skill and experience in consumer credit. (This export should be especially encouraged: a really aggressive drive for hire purchase and personal loans might help to raise European and especially German consumption to levels which would reduce balance of payments surpluses and industrial investment ratios to something nearer British levels.)

What is not so clear is the readiness of British banks to talk European languages, both in the literal and the banking sense. Again there is the need for a substantial investment in specialist skills.

Here it is clear that many of the necessary skills do exist at a high level, and geographically specialised at that, in the merchant banks. Are we then going to see a blurring or even, be it whispered, the virtual disappearance of the most hallowed and inexplicable distinction in British banking, and breed a race of plain bankers? *Credo quia impossibile*; but a personal hunch is not a prophecy.

To sum up, we have started from three very different technical problems; that of lending safely but adequately in a period of heightened risk; that of maintaining the Euro-currency trade of London without legal-financial privileges; that of developing a banking network as much at home in Tartanto as it is in Aberdeen. Each is a matter of people.

New structures will be required to concentrate the new skills where they are most needed. The days of the all-purpose branch manager and local board must be numbered.



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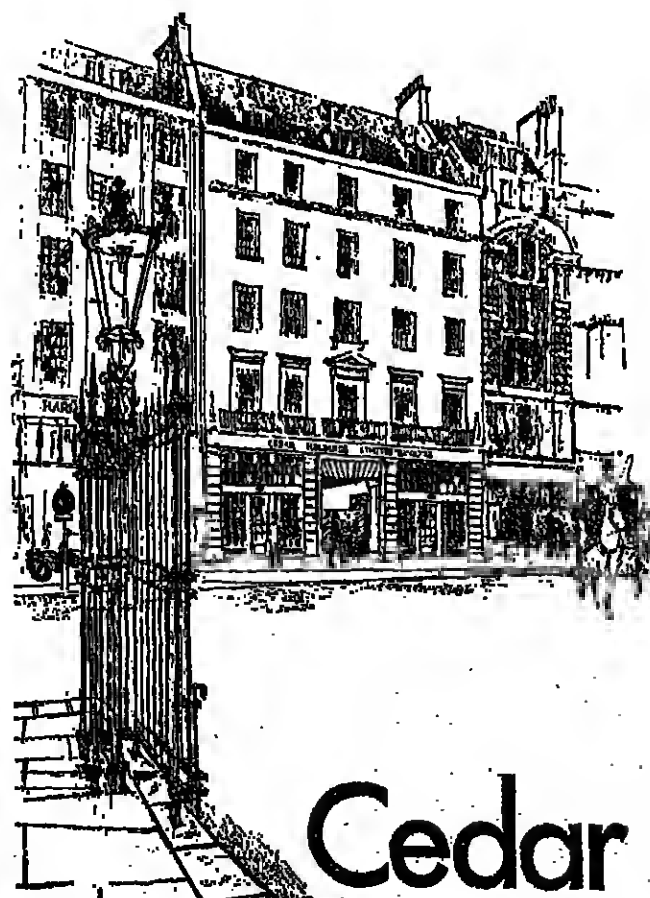
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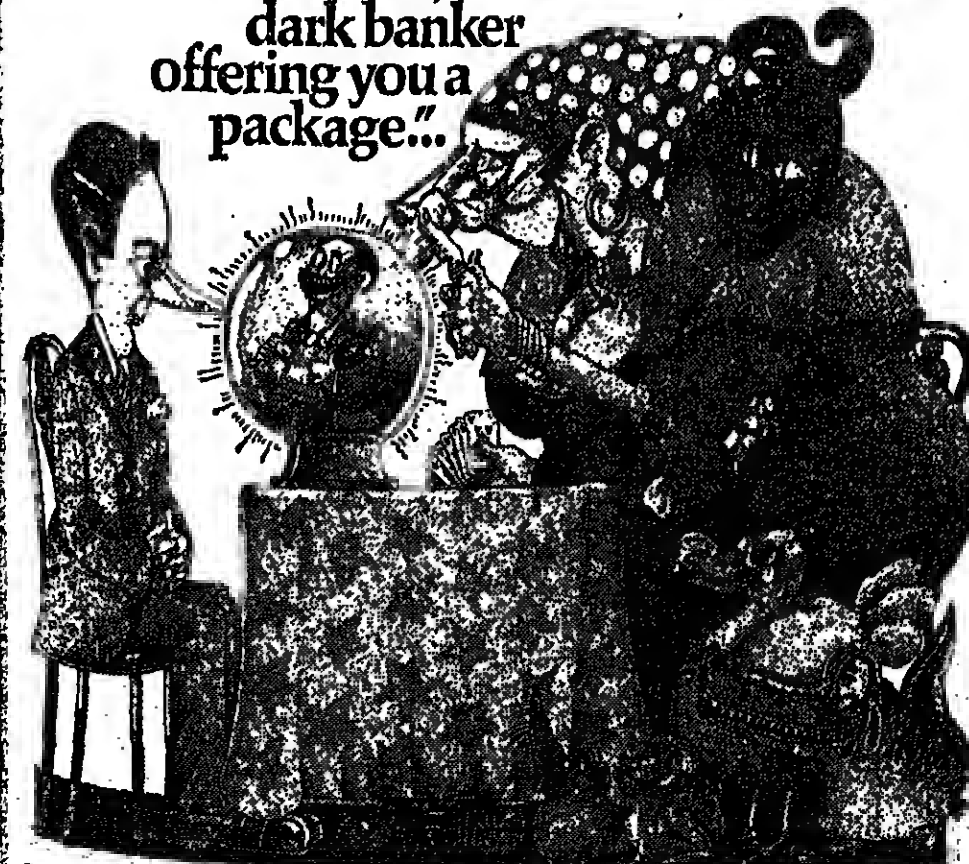
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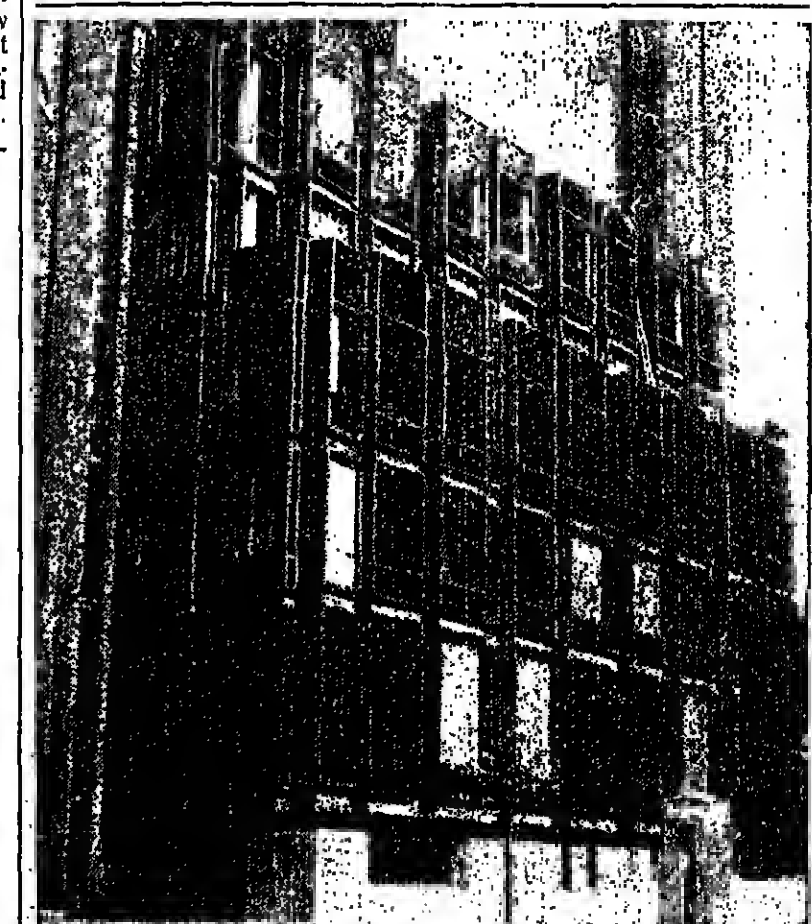
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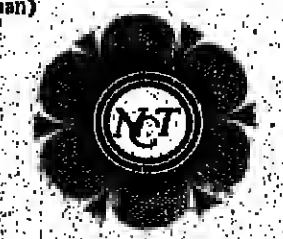


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Part of a centrally controlled international network of factoring companies is H. and H. Factors—a segment of the Walter E. Heller International Corporation. Another firm, International Factors, has an overseas operation with offices in many countries and Credit Factoring International is now in the process of establishing a network.

Factoring actually started as an international operation in the USA when, some 200 years ago, British textile mill owners demanded a guarantee of payment before sending their cloth to British settlers. This led to the fast-growing business community on the American eastern seaboard producing a new breed of businessmen to meet this demand.

The original concept of factoring has been refashioned since these early years into today's highly sophisticated business management tool which can help the growth-conscious company in many ways—particularly now on the export front. Fears of complicated export documentation plus doubts about obtaining payment from foreign buyers probably do more than anything else to dissuade companies from selling abroad.

Lord Thornycroft's Committee for the Simplification of International Trade Procedures

is making valiant efforts to something about simplifying documents, but it has been left to the Export Credit Guarantee Department and factors to ease the burdens overseas payments and credit in fact H. and H. (in which Hambros Bank has a substantial share interest) has drawn up a scheme to promote the use of overseas sales on the credit terms which are essential for manufactured consumer goods.

**PAUL O'HEN**  
Managing Director,  
H. & H. Factors Ltd.

Unlike the ECGB, which only offer its service of goods originating in the UK, while at the same time selling a company to have a whole of its turnover, H. and H. Factors is prepared to buy and finance goods and materials both originating in Britain as well as overseas. Also, as H. & H. buy a company's overseas book debts, part of the company's turnover is not insured with ECGB.

In some countries the can offer a further range of the spot services including mediation of disputes, payment through customs, payment duty and delivery direct to buyer. Where the terms f.o.b. some of these costs are the account of the buyer, would be recovered by the factor directly from him.

The export credit and service operators handle copies of invoices together with bills of lading being sent



...ing executives from all over the world gathered at Barcelona recently

factor in schedule form. A fully account is made to the client itemising the net of sales factored during month, including the total of gross sales, the total of collections and payments to clients, the factor's charges and the credit in the client's favour at end of each month.

These statements can be compared to a bank deposit statement: the value of factored sales corresponding to deposits made to the client corresponding to withdrawals from the bank account.

The credit department of the factor's sister company in the country company investigates customer's credit-worthiness and agrees limits of credit each customer. Each overseas buyer is notified that the factor is payable to the factor's overseas sister company factoring legend on the sales invoice la despatched to the buyer. The collection department of the factor's overseas sister company collect directly all amounts from the buyer.

Cost of this service, as with classic factoring, is expressed as commission at an agreed percentage of the sales factored. Also, as H. & H. buy a company's overseas book debts, part of the company's turnover is not insured with ECGB.

In some countries the can offer a further range of the spot services including mediation of disputes, payment through customs, payment duty and delivery direct to buyer. Where the terms f.o.b. some of these costs are the account of the buyer, would be recovered by the factor directly from him.

The export credit and service operators handle copies of invoices together with bills of lading being sent

arriving at this charge are: the terms of sale; the average size of the invoice; the quality of the client's customers' credit standing; the expected annual volume of sales.

A substantial part of the annual cost of factoring is represented by, and indeed is offset by, the value of the export services provided and savings effected especially on interest costs. Further, the factor can handle the work of obtaining credit information more efficiently and at a lower cost.

The factor can accept the risk of bad debts owing to the greater spread of risk and the specialised credit information services available to him. As a result of planned collection procedure which can be brought into use when necessary the factor can keep the average period of credit taken by customers down to a reasonable minimum.

Overseas customers' problems are dealt with on the spot and in his own language. All these points, together with the daily contact maintained between the factor's overseas office, ensure speedy attention to problems, queries and disputes and thus good relations between exporter and buyer in both near and distant markets.

### AND MEDALS

In the year of the big switch to decimal currency, it is interesting to see something of the fierce competition over at least 188 years preceded the Government's decision to take the plunge into decimalisation. The way in which social, political and economic history can be traced through coins and medals, the medals of which they are made, is explained in this book. In Howard Loane's book, "Coins and Medals" (40p).



The Charles II 6-guinea gold piece bears an elephant symbol indicating gold imported from Africa

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OUR ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 5

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A NOTICEABLE FEATURE of Euro-market activity in recent years has been the shift in relative importance between public and private sector borrowers. The major factor behind the rise in private sector borrowing has been the imposition of controls, at first voluntary, on U.S. companies investing overseas.

These restrictions have in turn forced the major multi-national companies to look to off-shore sources of finance for their international operations. American companies were better placed than their European rivals when it came to selling long-term bonds in the international market. They benefited from the considerable familiarity of European investors with the



S. M. Yassukovich

## Growing importance of the equity in Euro-financing

American scene and were also accustomed to a degree of financial disclosure still quite impossible for their European industrial and commercial counterparts.

It is important to realise that the experience of the European investor over the years with many types of American security has played a key part in shaping the Euro-capital market. The motivation of the U.S. company is an understandable desire to broaden geographically its shareholder distribution. If U.S. capital controls become perma-

nent, as many believe they will, companies with international operations will be under permanent obligation to finance the bulk of their foreign operations offshore. A permanent body of outside shareholders will help this cause.

The trouble with the direct approach of offshore issues is that a discount in terms of market price and through selling commissions is necessary to induce the foreign buyer to take up shares at issue. The discount immediately produces an arbitrage potential and, since the

capacity of the New York market to absorb large blocks of shares is greater than the capacity of the offshore market, the issue is sold back into the market.

The convertible helped to round the problem. Not only it creates foreign shareholders, but it also creates a secondary market for the issue, which is sold back into the market.

Another way into a company's equity is through a bond warrant or warrants.

## Equity-linked policies



Brian Wright

Brian Wright, general manager, Sun Alliance London Assurance

a regular flow of purchases through good times and bad.

There are three main methods of marketing such schemes: through advertising, with or without coupons, through direct selling, or selling through intermediaries. Clearly, where half the problem of promoting a policy lies in educating the customer, personal contact is the most effective selling method. The sale of units alone is subject to stringent Department of Trade and Industry control, but this does not apply to equity-linked policies. This enables companies to take an imaginative line in their selling approach, but it also places a heavier responsibility on them to see that their salesmen are properly trained.

Ideally, one would prefer a system of selling through advertisements, literally to keep costs down. But insurance is a commodity that isn't bought; it has to be sold. As a result the contracts have to be designed to

cover the cost of selling, which must be reflected in ultimate benefits and any discontinuance terms in the early years of the contract.

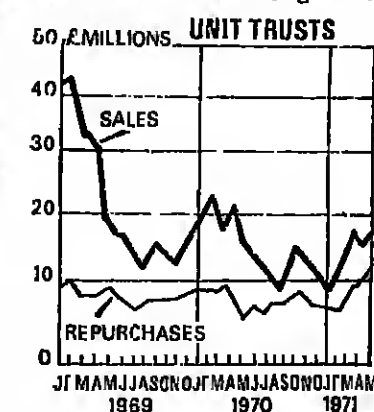
If the customer wants advice, he can choose between consulting a full-time salesman or insurance broker, or a bank manager, solicitor, accountant. Today, with the formation of insurance advisory services by some major banks, managers will play an increasingly important role in the selling of policies.

As equity-linked contracts fill one of the most competitive areas of all unit trust schemes, it can be difficult, finally, for the consumer to decide on the best policy for him. Before making his selection, he should consider a few essential points: first, the quality of the investment management. Second, the expense of the operation. Third, the possibility of conflicting interests where the company — and not the individual — gets the benefit of dividends. Fourth, penalties attached to discontinuance terms. Fifth, the flexibility of the policy, particularly at maturity. One serious word of warning. Beware of quotations that seem to be giving very high maturity benefits a long way in the future. Such predictions can only be based on guesswork!

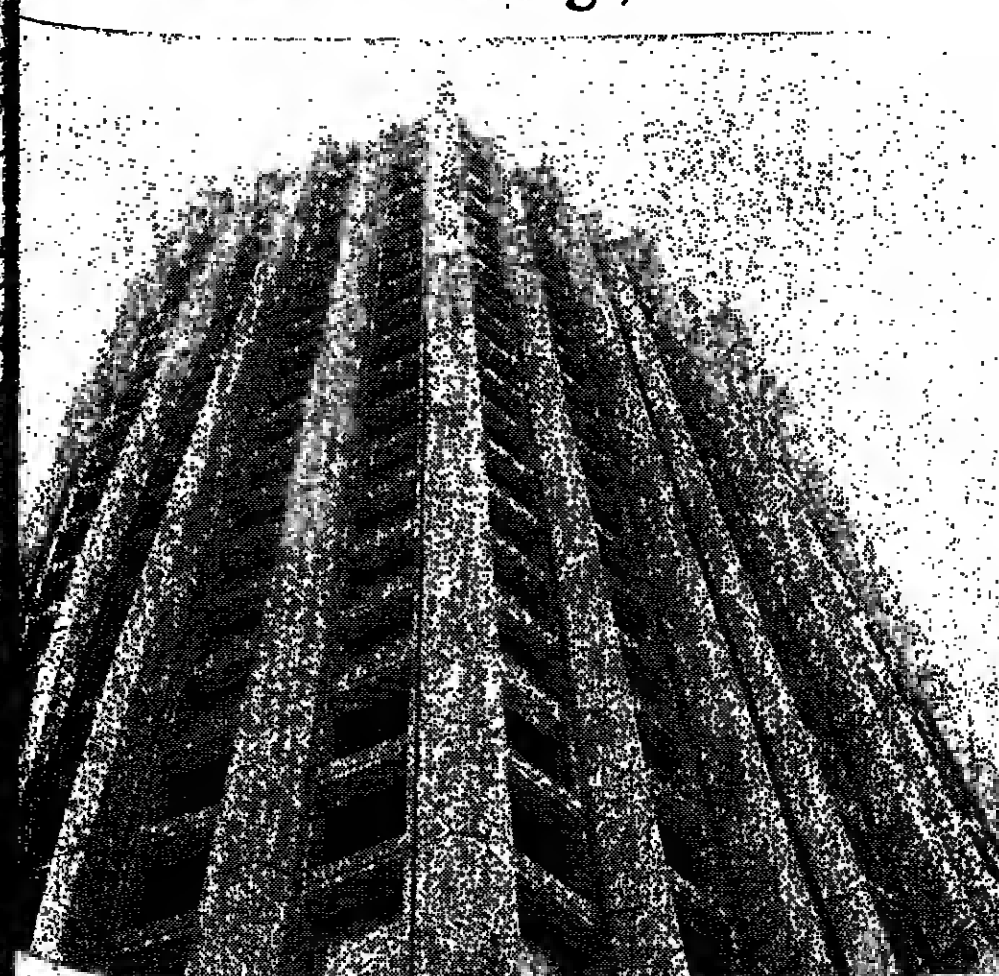
Unlike life company funds which have wide investment powers, the unit trusts have a more restricted range of investment. Some restrict themselves even further to get a marketing advantage by linking investment to a particular area of the stock market. This may easily backfire if the chosen area falls from favour.

A somewhat neglected area of investment is that of the building society bonds, sold over the counter by building societies. These are excellent for young couples, providing an ideal method of saving for the deposit on a home. Surrender terms are also very good.

Finally, as most men, and nearly all women in Britain carry insufficient life insurance, any saving scheme that is linked to life insurance has obvious advantages, quite apart from the benefits of tax relief.



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# COMPUTERS

## The time for gimmickry is over

THE FIRST, FINE CARELESS rapture is over. Computers in banking have ceased to be fashionable; they are either a necessary tool or an over-expensive luxury. For every banker or stockbroker who still cherishes the idea of gleaming data banks and whirling tapes, there is another whose image of the computer business is very different.

It is scenes like the bessement of a merchant bank just before last Christmas, with a glum circle of computer operators chewing sandwiches around a machine which was obstinately eating its young.

Having a computer for prestige reasons makes no sense at all: there has to be a sufficient volume of business for the machine to handle.

Stockbrokers, demanding daily print-outs of all transactions, needing to keep precise track of hundreds of clients' accounts and thousands of individual share transactions, have found the need and made the investment.

Clearing banks, needing fast data retrieval, a nationwide accounting system and accurate control of an enormous volume of small transactions, most obviously need a computer network—but even they have faced delays in delivery of equipment, problems with starting a computer network.

Now that computers are seen simply as tools—not necessarily more useable, but potentially more useful than any other tool—the marriage of banks and computers should be less stormy.

So far, the story is full of

ironies. Like Rothschild's decision to return to accounting by wrist, days before Rothschild Investment Trust announced a sizeable stake in computer bureaux. Like computer industry opinion that stockbrokers have for the most part been more objective about computers than the merchant banks.

And the clearing banks' troubles are more than ironical—they have been near to tragic. Midland, for example, sank £12 million into computer network. Then central hardware simply could not take the load put on it—customers wanting the sort of information they could have had instantly from a ledger were warned that there would be delays, that the computer was being hard to contact. That problem arose when the Midland had only 200 branches actually working through that central "brain."

The teething troubles were usual enough in new computer systems, but this one became the focus for staff discontent. The ledger girls began to walk out, tired of working 12 to make up time lost by computer inefficiency. They complained of the embarrassment of explaining the situation to customers.

Lloyds and NatWest so far lead the clearing banks in actually persuading a computer system to work, and work well. Lloyds beat NatWest to the "all-branches-on-computer-first" title—but NatWest has just under 3,600 branches and Lloyds only 2,350. The two banks rely largely on IBM equipment; Barclays and Midland use mainly Burroughs. Sadly, Burroughs' late delivery account for much of Midland's troubles.

The clearing banks have had

trouble right from the start. Centralised accounting theory is fine—managers can know their customers instantly. The practice is happy. Once the computer works settle down, the general usefulness can be judged. For the time being just look essential.

With merchant bank problems are different. The of information stored, and ways it is wanted, are far more variable than in a clearing operation. Kleinwort's calculated its need for a computer very carefully; it did not. The alternative was sometimes too strong personality clashes helped the efficient staff computer systems in one bank.

What bankers now assess is just how useful a computer can be in their hands. Will it give them fast information and accurate information? Will it help them control operations more efficiently? Will it just be a costly elephant, sitting in the way of other work?

The clearing banks' success suggests that it thought harder and the industry delivered promptly, some of the problems need never have happened.

MICHAEL PYE  
Sunday Times



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## Can you afford to see your bank manager?

IAN MORISON, The Times

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER has been given a rough estimate of the national press since the managers were asked to consider £5 an hour as a reasonable charge for time in dealing with a customer's application. The fact of the guideline was issued to apply to dealings with customers, rather than individual customers, tended to get lost. The opportunity for a round in the national case of bank-baiting was too much.

As to the matter of bank charges generally there is no doubt that the banks have made their own backs. This is not a new thing, but with one important exception, they rarely volunteer as to how their charges are assessed. The exception is the uniform system of charges made under group pay agreements, sometimes called the "Scottish" system, which is a scheme. A customer's employer pays his salary by direct debit into his bank account, and the bank knows how much each cheque or order will cost. Others are lucky.

The Scottish commercial banks have long published the

For the manager then to pore over each statement, knocking 10 per cent off because a customer sings the bank's praises at the local golf club, would be a waste of time and money. This the banks recognise, though they still clutch at the illusion of managerial discretion.

Even if the discretion were real, it is doubtful whether it could be justified. The banks were rightly warned by the Monopolies Commission against the cross-subsidisation of bank charges. On the face of it, it is certainly unfair that the customer who pays his charges in full should effectively subsidise another customer, especially since managerial discretion by its very nature cannot be applied uniformly from branch to branch. If it is bank policy that students, volunteers or anybody else should not be charged, let this be announced as a rider to an otherwise uniform tariff of charges.

The argument that customers are always free to ask their managers how they are being charged misses the point. What they really need is competitive facts about the different banks' charges before they open an account, not once they have already done so. The argument

### The "ICI" terms

Current Balance	Number of Drawings	Total Cost
	a Half-Year	
£100	up to 30	nil
£50	" " "	75p.
under £50	" " "	£1.50p.

Drawings in excess of 30 a half-year are assessed "according to individual bank arrangements."

in which their customers charged but their London reports generally feel that the existing areas of discretion. The result, they would be a higher over-charge of charges since facilities exist for reducing charges to students, for example, or for customers who are new to the bank.

These banks go on to say that a customer who inquires how much is charged will be given a full answer. They finally say that a published tariff would reduce existing differences between the charges that banks levy and would have a stultifying effect on competition, so no bank could afford to do so.

These arguments are open to attack. For a start, the charges have already been sharply reduced and this is bound to continue.

Reason is the extent to which bank operations are now being run. The general basis of charging is to attach a cost to each of a customer's transactions and then offset by an amount related to the average current balance. Computers can do this.

Computers, mainly responsible for processing the transmission business, have also been fed all the relevant information about the customer's account that is necessary for the appropriate charge.

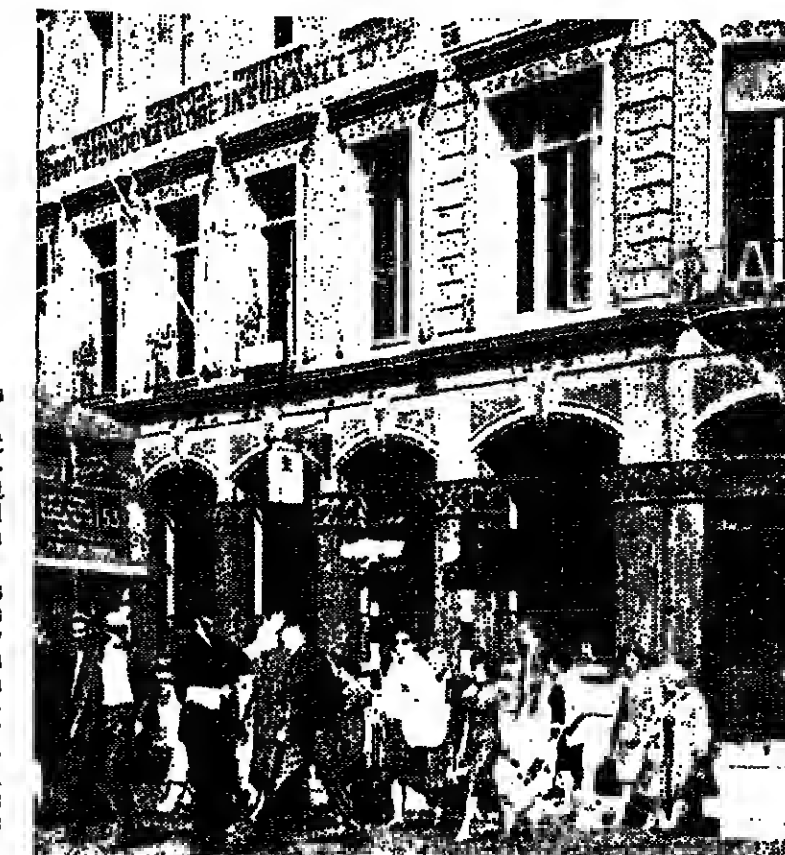
about competition is the weakest of them all.

As the banking industry is dominated by just four major groups it is unlikely that there would in fact be many differences between their published charges: the banks are perfectly correct in assuming that. The point is, however, that the bank with the lowest charges—not the highest—would tend to set the common standards. That is what competition is all about.

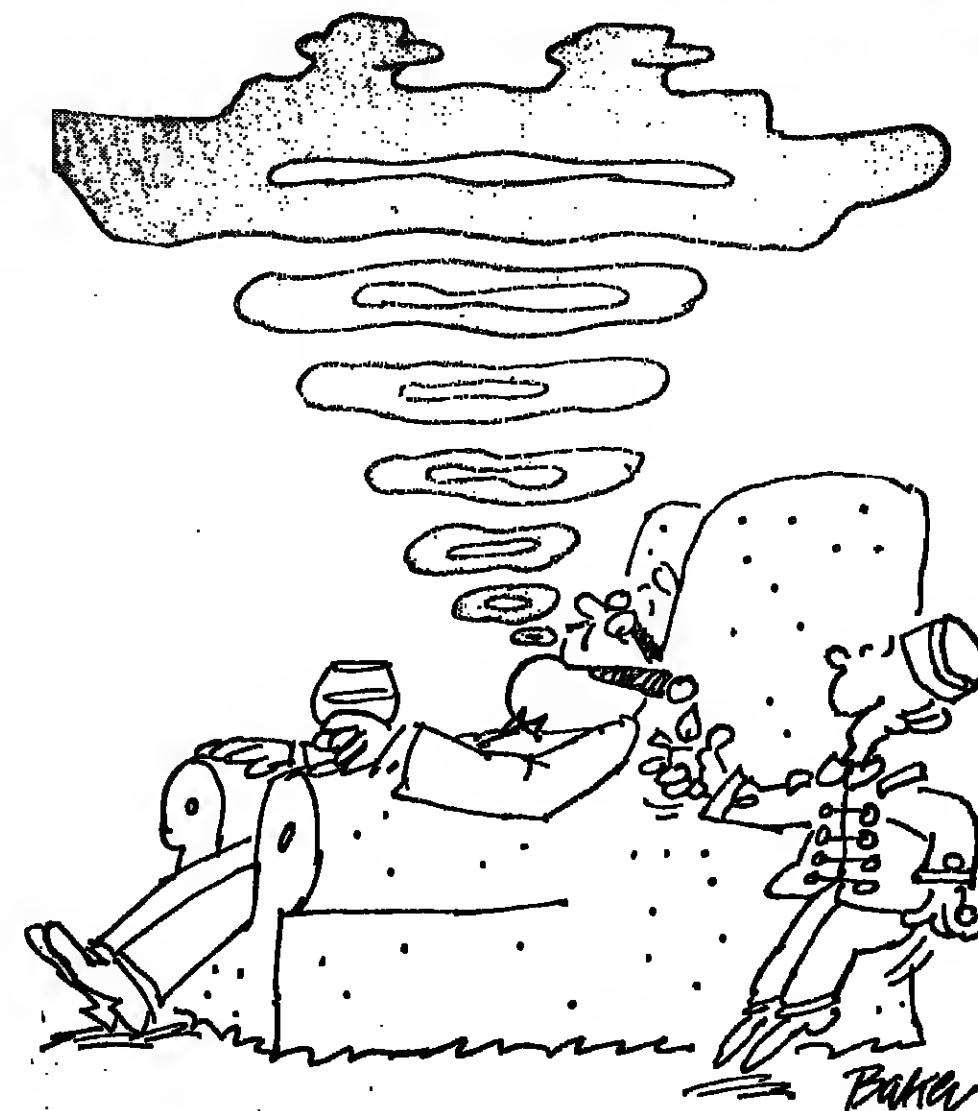
The publication of a tariff of charges would make the recent National Westminster fracas unnecessary. Unfortunately, however, it would do little to halt the upward trend in charges generally, for two reasons. The first is the inexorable increase in bank costs, notably staff salaries. The second is the heightened profit-consciousness of the banks, which has made them aware that for some time charges have been uneconomically low in any case.

Customers still pay less per transaction than the real cost to the banks of providing the transmission facilities involved and most of them do not maintain oversights. Current balances that are large enough to justify this "discount." A typical charge of 7p or so for a cheque drawing probably understates the real cost to the bank of the transaction by as much as 8p.

The banks need their private customers badly. It is the individual account-holders who provide most of the bank's deposits on which they earn their real profits by investing and making loans. Moreover, no bank in



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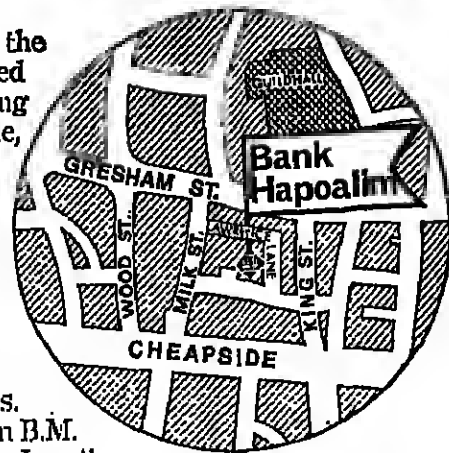
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# The East End is ripe for redevelopment

THE CITY ENDS ABRUPTLY at Aldgate, and the East End begins. The difference between the two is as marked as the proverbial chalk and cheese.

The tall buildings which enclose Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street give way first to tube stations, small unattractive shops and Aldgate London Transport bus depot, a clutch of traffic signs, rickshaws, drunks, heavy lorries and market-stalls. A bomb-site completes the picture. Thus the western entrance to the East End, the eastern entrance to the refined and rich City of London.

London, however, is getting a little scarce in the City. Cunard House, the steamship company's headquarters in Leadenhall Street was recently sold to English and Continental Properties for £3.1 million. Stevinson House, Fenchurch Street went in January for close to £3 million. Powell Duffryn in Great Tower Street found the Legal and General Assurance willing to pay £3.1 million for Powell Duffryn House, Williams Hudson (Lloyds Avenue) got £2 million for its offices.

shrewd operator, Maxwell Joseph, for Truman's is because of the goldmine in undervalued sites they are sitting on.

Development of Aldgate, like the East End itself, looks like spreading northwards as far as Liverpool Street station and the railway lines which run from it, and eastwards from Gardner's Corner along the two main roads, Whitechapel Road and Commercial Road.

Gardner's Corner, or the store which gave its name to the famous junction, has recently been sold. The freehold site has been sold by Graet Universal Stores, and the new owners are in consultation with their architects who are preparing a number of schemes to submit for planning approval.

Those who are quick off the mark with planning applications should be successful. The Greater London Council's recently published "Industrial and office floorspace targets" for 1972 to 1976 gave the inner north east area a target of 1.5 million square feet of new office space.

This area includes Islington, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Haringey and Newham. In addition, parts of Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets fall within the GLC's central area recommendations, and the three boroughs share an additional 1.2 million square feet between them. The

All these buildings are within a few minutes' walk of Aldgate. Hardly surprising then that developers have suddenly woken up to the fact that Aldgate could offer potential to users which need to be close to the City, but to not need the prestige of paying fancy rents for the privilege.

In fact, the first to declare an interest in Aldgate offices, on anything like a grand scale, was not a developer at all but Sedgewick Collins and Company, the Lloyd's Insurance brokers.

On a site bounded by Aldgate High Street, Aldgate station, Middlesex Street and Botolph Street, the brokers are hoping to put up a massive 242,000 square foot office block big enough for all their staff. It will cost £4 million. Right next door, property developers, Grand Junction Company, are planning a £3 million scheme. The company is nearing completion of acquisition of the site, and if the scheme comes to fruition it will embrace Aldgate East Station and talks are being held with the London Transport to come to a suitable arrangement.

Many other property developers are waiting on the sidelines. Rodwell has completed a scheme in Bell Lane, and Grand Junction is looking hard at other East End sites within reach of the City. One of the main problems is that, unlike the City and especially the West End, sites big enough for worthwhile development in the East End are in the hands of many different owners. Site collection is quietly under way in a number of areas where the City is within easy reach. But it is a long and tedious process, and it will be several years before some of the bigger schemes are made public.

Developers are looking hard, meanwhile, on those sites which would offer a fairly easy redevelopment prospect. Breweries are substantial landowners, and most of them have become aware of what potential there is to their properties in the last few years. The bid by that

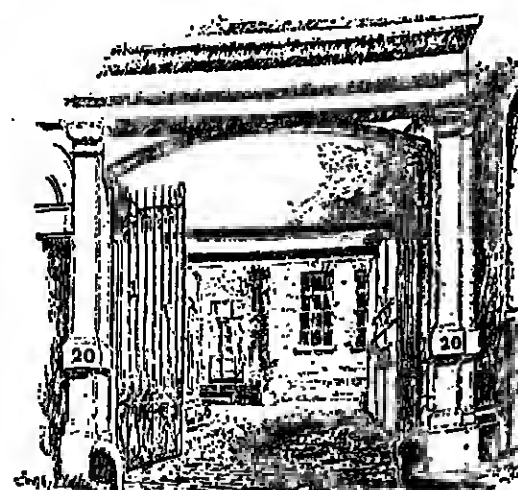
scope is substantial. Development is unlikely to be delayed because of considerations, providing the right type of building. Developers first on the will, it is almost certain to be rewarded for backing the End. Why else would the Guarantee Trust, the which made its name by never Gamages, the department store, be making a bid for Buck and Hickman, because Buck and Hickman is substantial building and out of Whitechapel, like, as the estate agent says, for redevelopment.

BRIAN JAMESON

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## US barmitzvah hurdle

May I argue for the new religious regulations? I propose to, or can, discuss the Jewish boy of his right to be called to the reading of the Torah upon becoming barmitzvah.

I propose to discuss the same old question that it does not matter, that special honor should be matched by special community allows a barmitzvah to read Maftir and Haftarah, and makes him the focus of the congregation's attention in addressing him personally to do so to ensure that he has proved that he is a Jew.

These regulations state that a barmitzvah must have to fulfil three conditions: to have a Jewish day school or to have attended Hebrew classes for four years or to have a test to Jewish knowledge.

It is a declaration of identity for people and our faith? It is a declaration of identity for people and our faith? It is a declaration of identity for people and our faith?

(Rabbi) RAYMOND APPLE, Synagogue, 100 Park Road, NW6.

um standards

The contents of your July issue on barmitzvah requirements within the United Synagogue caused us considerable concern, particularly the correspondence columns and the remarks of synagogue

of Reform and Reform synagogues of our fellow-Jews in the camp really so vast? Do we believe—or is it just that we exist by virtue of who are unable or unwilling to reach standards set by the Synagogue? Allow us to state them.

Our time our congregation and our standards for barmitzvah are not the same. These include satisfactory attendance at classes, satisfactory acquisition of basic knowledge and the ability to read and correctly an unannotated Hebrew text.

Barmitzvah candidates also give a statement, commensurate with their age, to remain in our faith and the minimum standards required are modified to the brighter children will be able to do that much better. Religious arrangements exist which will become better.

Enough, it is not unkind to leave our children for an Orthodox court to meet our standards. With our education very much at stake we must apply any steps to our quarter that will lead to the standard in the Jewish community.

N. GOLDSMITH, chairman; N. GINSBURG, rabbi; Reform Synagogue, 100 Park Road, NW6.

progressive regulations

I am intrigued by the controversy regarding the barmitzvah. The Chief Rabbi wishes to see a barmitzvah as a bar mitzvah, and particularly the one that unless these standards are removed, they will have a Liberal or Reform synagogue.

dillon that the child has attended religious school or the equivalent for at least two years as well as regularly attending services for a year. In addition we have added the proviso that the boy (or girl) must agree to continue religious education for a further two years up to confirmation.

This was reported fully in your journal about a year ago following a sermon by Dr Goldmann quoting these very standards.

The protestations that have burst forth only confirm our worst fears about barmitzvah which caused many Liberal synagogues to do away with it in the first instance. It is to be a performance based on special coaching only; it is not based on a continuing course of study of which the public reading of the Law is but a stage; it does imply that once it is over, all Jewish teaching for that child is over; it also implies that the family want it more than the child for some peculiar, unstated social reason.

For once, sir, I write in agreement with Rabbi Dr Jakobovits and applaud any attempt to improve the standards of Jewish education, especially when they are associated with a ritual that, without them, would be empty and meaningless.

G. M. DAVIS, chairman, Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues, 36 Mayfield, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

## Seat rentals



Sir,—I belong to one of the largest communities, in Bechyn Lane, Ilford, and have constantly waged a battle against the synagogue secretary demanding big barmitzvah contributions in advance.

I have written to him time after time explaining that I rely on some investments to provide the contribution which I regularly pay in July and in January. I am 64 years of age and only work part-time.

Life is hard enough without extra hardship being inflicted on us. They have regularly accepted my cheques but persist in sending me letters about being in arrears.

This week I received a letter with statement that I am twelve months in arrears, having from January to December, 1971. I have been told that I will not receive my ticket for the High Holy-days and I am endangering my benefits to my family in the event of my death. I have sent my cheque for six months which has not been returned.

It seems completely unfair that you must pay six months in advance and be told you are in arrears when you have been doing this for quite a few years. I agree with your correspondent's comment that a new structure of social justice is called for from the rich men and know nothing about the way some of us live.

MARK HARRIS, 5 Peakaton Avenue, Redbridge, Ilford, Essex.

## Soviet Jewry campaign

Sir,—In his letter in your July 2 issue, Mr Feigen writes warmly of militant action taken by the Jewish woman of this country for their fellow Jews in Russia. This is a doubtful compliment which I am loath to accept on behalf of the many thousands of members of the Association of Jewish Women's Organisations in the UK.

Our task here is to use every legitimate means (and this excludes Jewish Defence League methods) of protest and of enlightening British public opinion and gaining sympathy for the plight of Soviet Jewry.

In order to do this we are engaged in a responsible campaign which the women of our affiliated organisations are pursuing with energy and devotion.

(Mrs) JUNE JACOBS, chairman, AJWO, 26 Dolls Avenue, Church End, N3.

## Defence League's aims

Sir,—The Jewish Defence League (UK) was formed to answer the threat of anti-Semitism, throughout the world.

Letters were sent to all Jewish bodies throughout Britain to appeal for militancy against anti-Semitism throughout the world. The lack of response was overwhelming. The turning point came when the Board of Deputies called a mass demonstration involving 29 Jewish organisations to support Soviet Jewry and only about 500 people turned up for the demonstration.

A meeting was held directly after this demonstration and so the Jewish Defence League was born.

It is unbelievable that Mr Victor Mikhon (chairman of the board's defence committee) should wish to curtail the freedom of any individual or organisation "to go to the defence of any Jew wherever anti-Semitism appears," when that same board has failed to take the lead and encourage the unification of Jews throughout the country for this self-same task.

If the board had shown a masterful leadership, determination and the necessary experience, these qualities, natural and acquired, would have been a shogun light for all Jewry to see. There is no light, and if JDL has used itself as a catalyst to catapult the board into action, then its work has been well done.

DAVID HARRIS, 24 Brighton Avenue, Walthamstow, E17.

## Sandwich tribute

Sir,—May I add to the report in your June 26 issue of the unveiling ceremony in Sandwich that Mr L. Kay (not Lew), who spoke on behalf of the former Sandwich Camp man, paid special tribute to the memory of Professor Norman Bantwich, one of the greatest friends of the refugees from the Continent.

He referred to the Professor's decisive part in the establishment of the camp and his personal concern for its residents. He also expressed the deep regret of all present at the fact that Professor Bantwich did not live to see the unveiling of the plaque, the work of which had been formulated by him.

Your report does not mention either that the speakers included Professor Bantwich's widow, Mrs Helen Bantwich, who recalled the days when many came to Sandwich to see the Professor, and who, with her husband, was one of the first to be in the work of the camp for the help of future historians.

(Dr) WERNER ROSENSTOCK, 21 Hawkstone Avenue, Whitefield, Manchester.

## Clause 43 and after

Sir,—I accept that Mr Levin was sincere when he first suggested the deletion of clause 43. He was so certain at the time that this was the correct course that he informed me that he was putting this proposal to the members of the Orthodox group of the Board of Deputies at a Sunday morning meeting to be held at the Finchley Synagogue.

It was as the result of the group rejecting his proposal that he then suggested that a committee should look at the problem. I am sure he will agree that falling between two stools or falling in a school are both traumatic experiences.

Mr Barnett Samuel's thesis that because most Progressive Jews do not observe Kashrut they are as a result entitled to express an opinion is contradicted by the respect shown by them towards their fellow Orthodox Jews in the past.

In support of Sir Louis Gluckstein's excellent letter in last week's issue I would add that my late father and the late Simon Myers were greatly assisted by their cooperation in placing the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, on the Statute Book.

Difficulties were, surprisingly, raised by the ultra-Orthodox. The report in your issue of June 25 of difficulties being encountered by Mr Jack Bromer, one who has considerable experience in this field, should serve to remind one of the aphorism: "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

F. M. LANDAU, 5 Langford Place, St. John's Wood, NW8.

## Loyalty unchallenged

Sir,—Sir Louis Gluckstein has misinterpreted the purport of my letter. I have not challenged the loyalty of the Reform and Liberal Jews towards Anglo-Jewry. Sir Louis rendered assistance in the cases referred to in his letter in his capacity as a member of Parliament and not as a leader of Liberal Jewry.

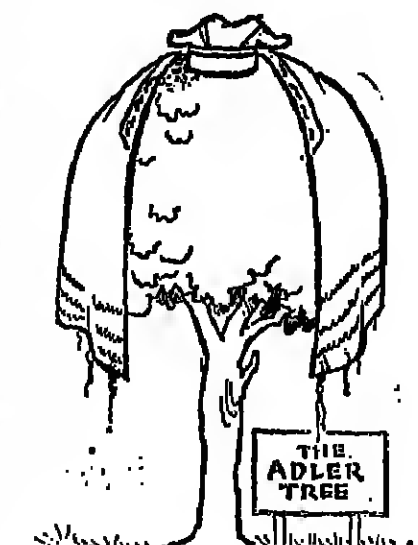
It must be noted that it was entirely upon their own volition that the Reform and Liberal Jews abandoned attachment to Orthodox Jewish religious practice and established their own synagogues. The fact that they appoint representatives to serve at the Board of Deputies, which is a secular body, does not entitle them, ipso facto, to insist that the board must recognise their organisation as a separate religious entity and amend its constitution accordingly.

They are, of course, not pre-

cluded from consulting their own rabbis as and when the occasion arises.

BARNETT SAMUEL, Glibah, 14 Berwyn Road, Richmond, Surrey.

## Adler tree



Sir,—I must correct an error in Mr Alfred Rubin's letter in your issue of July 2 relative to the Adler family tree.

Elkan Adler was the son, by his second marriage, of Chief Rabbi Dr N. M. Adler, not his grand-on, and thus was the half brother of Chief Rabbi Dr Hermann Adler, not his son. The son of Hermann Adler was the gifted Rev S. Alfred Adler, who, but for ill-health, might well have carried on the Adler connection with the Chief Rabbinate into the third generation.

HYMAN A. SIMONS, The Royal Antiochian Club, Pall Mall, SW1.

## Zionist case

Sir,—Judging from Terence Philp's book review (in your July 2 issue) of "The Middle East," your readers may be forgiven for not realising that my contribution to that volume was a 7,000-word statement of the Zionist position and the Jews' attachment to their ancient homeland since the beginning of the Dispersion.

Zionism has a powerful case and should be stated everywhere, particularly in a publication of this kind.

BARNETT LITVINOFF, 28 Hollycroft Avenue, Hampstead, NW8.

## Study time at Whitefield

Sir,—I regard the accusation (reported in your last week's issue), that I wanted less time for study for the children of Whitefield as a malicious and unwarranted attack.

The author of the attack is well aware of the fact that while advocating, in the interests of education, three nights a week instead of four for the cheder (in London two is the norm), I was personally not in a completely voluntary and honorary capacity, conducting two extra sessions a week after cheder hours, in addition to the Sunday morning and three nights a week sessions.

If less time was spent on personal funding and archaic dictatorship and more on trying to see the other person's point of view, improving timetables and syllabuses and generally raising the morale of teacher and pupils alike, a great deal more could be achieved for Jewish education.

(Rabbi Dr) S. HERMAN, 21 Hawkstone Avenue, Whitefield, Manchester.

## Purpose of a journal

Sir,—Bouquets from Ben Azai for Progressive Judaism are rare. Accordingly his account (in your July 2 issue) for the Journal of European Judaism, must be welcomed, but with substantive corrections.

European Judaism is not the journal of Progressive Judaism in Europe. On the contrary it is one of the only completely independent Jewish journals in the world today. Its editorial board includes Progressive, and Orthodox rabbis together with "secular" Jews from every part of the spectrum of European Jewish life.

We edit to express the idea that sooner or later "a unifying European national Jewish identity will fade away and a more dynamic 'European Jewry' will emerge."

Incidentally, Ben Azai, "outstanding merit" we might possess, but more readers who share our European perspective are still needed!

(Rabbi) M. GOULSTON, managing editor, European Judaism, 34 Upper Berkeley Street, W1.



# Israeli tennis squad to visit Britain

## Rugby reaches kibbutzim

## Ray returns to track

## South African cricketers for Tel Aviv

## Ladany bid to break record

## Dean's tribute to minister

## Synagogue elections

## New president for JHS

**Suspicious rumours on takeover talk**

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A final dividend of 21% will be declared on the 29th July 1971, payable on the 10th August, 1971.

Report and Accounts from the Secretary, Triumph Investment Trust Limited, Pinners Hall, Austin Fyfe, London, E.C.2 from the 7th July, 1977.

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# STYLE IS AN EIGHT-LETTER WORD

## Bobmyers now open in W.1

Nearly two years' careful planning has been put into the new Bobmyers Restaurant which has just opened on the corner of Henrietta Place and Welbeck Street. "We aim at providing good food in superb surroundings with a friendly and efficient service — at moderate prices," says Mr Robert Myers, who has a lifetime of experience in the restaurant business. He goes on to say: "We believe that Bobmyers will provide a unique service very much needed in the area filling the gap between *haute cuisine* and the fry-up establishments."

The restaurant is not intended to be a Victorian restaurant but they have used a Victorian theme to create a luxurious and relaxing environment in which to meet friends over anything from a snack meal to a leisurely dinner at a reasonable cost.

The range of menu, Continental in style, which includes gefilte fish as a starter, is such that a group of four people each with a different choice

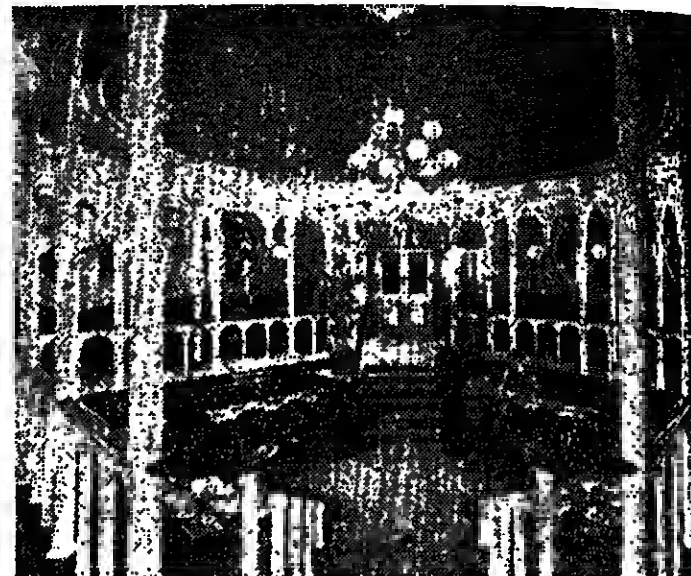
could all be amply satisfied with a three-course dinner (including wine) at around £2.50 per head. Alternatively if you are out shopping and wish to pop in for a quick coffee and superb pastry you will be equally welcome. Every item on the menu is continuously available throughout the day from 10 a.m. until midnight seven days a week.

The restaurant is believed to be the first biceper-service restaurant where the waiters and waitresses, who will all wear "period" dress, will be equipped with kitchen-controlled bleepers to be told when customers' orders are ready. The bleeper system has been installed by Tele Nova Ltd.

As you will see from the photograph the design and décor of Bobmyers combines traditional elegance and sophistication of the 'seventies. The designer is 40-year-old Mr Leslie Corke, of Theobald-Corke Ltd. Mr Corke has been responsible for the entire project and

is a specialist in interior design. The interior of the restaurant is completely open-plan and fully air-conditioned, the central seating area is sunk several feet to provide an unrestricted view. The restaurant, which seats 160 people, oozes genuine luxury with its red and white paneled ceiling, olive-green wall covering with matching carpet and brown upholstery. The seating is arranged in cubicles, each accommodating eight people and divided by sand-blasted "pump" glass panels mounted in glass fittings. A colonnaded walk around the outside of the restaurant is lit with soft red light pointed with white spotlights. Exterior walls are of polished brass (real brass) with circular windows.

The restaurant has approximately 80 staff, headed by Mr Sante Furlan, an Italian, who trained on the Continent before he came to London in 1963. He was previously Projects Manager at the Café Royal.



Picture shows the central area of the Bobmyers restaurant which is sunk several feet to give an unrestricted view.

## How to spend a fortune at a restaurant.

In case you doubt it can be done, Mr. Robert Myers will give you a demonstration.

His new eponymous restaurant just behind Oxford Street is undoubtedly the most expensive in London.

This is how he spent the money.

He asked for the entire front of the building to be encased in thick brass panels.

Brass, as you know, is often used as a synonym for money.

Mr. Myers wanted full air-conditioning.

He thought 160 people breathing sounded a bit unhygienic without it.

Mr. Myers didn't go for most of the standard fittings he looked at in the showrooms.

So he commissioned a top designer to do original work in brass.

Mr. Myers has an aversion to hardboard and nails, even screws.

Which is why the tables, service counter and inside doors are in solid mahogany and dovetailed.

Mr. Myers dislikes plastic. It isn't surprising, therefore, that the bench seats

in his restaurant are upholstered in the best quality leather and studded.

Mr. Myers stipulated that engraved glass panels should divide the tables. The design engraved is specially done for the establishment.

Usually only the companies with several restaurants bother with uniforms.

Mr. Myers commissioned new outfits for his receptionist, waitresses and waiters.

After all this, Mr. Myers thought it would be sad if the food wasn't as good as the surroundings.

So he made sure that stainless steel was used throughout the kitchen and specified the most expensive equipment.

Regrettably, Mr. Myers' outlay didn't include food. You'll have to pay something like £2.50 for a three-course meal.

It isn't much when you think you're eating at London's most expensive restaurant.

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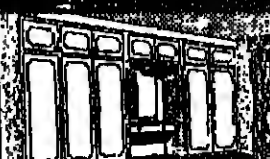
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OUR ISSUE OF  
**SEPTEMBER 3**  
WILL INCLUDE A  
**FRANKLY FEMININE**  
SUPPLEMENT

# woman's pages

## Should men be expected to do housework?

SADIE LEVINE

The great anomaly of Women's Lib might be that if women are to be equal to men then it follows that men have to be equal to women. The corollary here would be that if they live together the man must take his stint of the housework.

Even the most housebound women would have to agree to this, even the proverbial "hausfrau" . . . and this is where it is happening.

The popular conception of the "hausfrau" (untranslatable, I think) is the woman devoted,

to share the housework with their wives.

They want their resolution included in new divorce laws being prepared by Chancellor Willy Brandt's Government in Bonn.

Failure to comply, say the women, should be grounds for divorce.

It was time, they say, that the present "patriarchal" marital laws were changed.

A prominent divorce lawyer said that men just wouldn't stand for it.

But they do stand for it here, don't they? I mean, voluntarily, of course. Most kind husbands do the washing up as a matter of course (and most kind wives refrain from criticism while washing up after the washing up).

But we still regard it as a favour when men muscle in and we proffer praise and thanks for the service. I believe we, however emancipated, still tend to regard household chores as women's work.

Now if men were forced by law to ply the Hoover and bathe the baby would not the fun and the grace and favour be soured? I mean, who wants a drudge-husband around the place?

Another thing: any housewife will claim that there is a certain amount of know-how in the humblest chore. Who is going to train the husbands and would the law enforce efficiency as well?

But in any case, would you want your husband to have to take the housework as his legal right? Let's have your views. One pound for each letter published. Priority to brevity, of course. Write to me at The Woman's Page, Jewish Chronicle, 25 Farnham Street, London, EC4.

## 52 years Hon. Sec.

Can any reader beat this for service?

Mrs M. Solnik has just completed 52 years of uninterrupted service as honorary secretary of the Richmond Jewish Ladies Society.

She was presented with a certificate for a garden of trees in the JNF's Freedom Forest, the project launched earlier this year to show Anglo-Jawry's solidarity with the three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

## S.O.S.

From Finchley Synagogue (Klulosa) Parents Association:

Our plight is desperate. We are proud of our flourishing Brownie Pack. However, the girls become most downtrodden

when they find there is no Guide Troop to move up to.

This unhappy state of affairs could easily be rectified by one or two willing women with or without experience, prepared to give us an hour or two weekly. Please telephone us at 846 3244.

B. Harris, Hon. Sec.

## Compliments from a Shop-spy

Compliments this week to the Thornhill Laundry's Linen Cupboard Service! (They do things cheap and well.) Shop Spy received a sheet mended down the centre. Sent it back saying she had no mended sheets. But she has now. They had mended it gratis and unsolicited and told her they do that with any sheets, pillowslips and towels which are sent to them frayed.



Long, narrow pants were on all the beaches in France last summer. Most attractive, especially on children. Now they have come to this country through Ladybird, the children's wear firm who made these pictured on the boy, at £1.25. The girl's bikini is £1.25 too. Both from the Ladybird shop in Oxford Street and branches.

## Anne Gerrard announces FINAL DRASTIC REDUCTIONS OF HER SUMMER SALE

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## Strawberries in the luxury class

EVELYN ROSE

It is not in all honesty that I can say strawberries I've ever had. I've only had the ones that are sold in the shops. They are so expensive, and so full of sugar, that I don't eat them. Here are two ways of treating strawberries when their novelty "bite" has worn off—at least for the party fare.

### CLASS RULES

Strawberries in the classic dish are topped with a crunchy mixture of breadcrumbs, sugar, and butter. This makes a delicious dessert for the party.

Method: Wash the strawberries in a shallow bowl of water. Drain them well. Put the strawberries in a pan and add a little sugar. Cook for 10 minutes. Then add the breadcrumbs and butter. Cook for a further 10 minutes. Serve at once.

have formed a crisp topping. Serves 8.

### STRAWBERRIES IN LIQUEUR SAUCE

This is a more sophisticated version of the strawberries in lemon dish. While you're at it, make a load of the strawberry purée, put in plastic drinking cups and freeze for winter use.

### Ingredients:

First make the purée: 1 lb. strawberries (small jannings ones will do); 8 ozs. caster sugar. Put the strawberries and sugar on the blender. Blend for 12 minutes until thick and smooth. This makes the 8 fluid ozs. required in the recipe.  
2 lbs. whole strawberries; 8 fl. ozs. strawberry purée (see above); 2 level teaspoons arrowroot or cornflour, slaked with 2 tablespoons orange juice; 2 teaspoons lemon juice; 1 teaspoon orange rind; 3 tablespoons Kirsch or Cointreau.

### Method:

Arrange the whole cleaned strawberries in a shallow oval entrée dish. Put the purée in a pan and stir in the cornflour or arrowroot mixed to a cream with the orange juice. Bring to the boil and simmer 3 minutes, then stir in the orange rind, lemon juice and Kirsch. Allow to go cold. Just before serving, spoon over the strawberries. Serve at once, plain or with pouring cream for a milk meal.

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## UNIVERSITY NEWS

## Examination results



Ephraim Borowski, former president of the Glasgow Jewish Students' Association, who was awarded a first in the MA honours degree in Philosophy with Mathematics at Glasgow University, the first time the degree has been awarded.



Jeffrey Goldberger, who gained first place in the final examination of the Law Society of Northern Ireland and was awarded a gold medal, has been appointed part-time lecturer in commercial law at Queen's University, Belfast.



Brian Sacks, of Gonville and Caius, Cambridge, who gained a first in Part I of the Mathematics tripos and was awarded a college scholarship. He is also the first recipient of the Michael Latham Prize, awarded for the best Caius first-year mathematician.



Michael Isaacson, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, who obtained the BA degree in Engineering and gained a double first with distinction. He has been awarded the Royal Aeronautical Society Prize in aeronautics, a Schudham Plate and a college research studentship.

### EDINBURGH

PhD—Henry Prais, head of the Fourth Department at Heriot Watt University. His thesis was entitled "Victor Hugo and the 19th-century novel".

### LONDON

M. Sc.—Michael Messer, 105c Mathematics—Diana Kingston (1), 1c.

Maurice Minsky has gained the diploma in Estate Management.

Stuart Davidson has passed the final examinations of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.

Dr Simon Joseph has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Physicians and has gained the diploma of the college.

David Shapiro, of Glasgow, gained first place in the Glasgow University entrance examination.

Terence Levin has passed the final examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.

Cyril Newman has gained the L.D.S., S.I. and M.D. degrees of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

### BAR FINALS

The following are among those who have passed the Bar final examinations: Ramon Jacobs, Lorraine Kaye, Melvyn Marks (Middle Temple).

N. D. Rabinowitz, of Clare College, Cambridge, has been awarded an exhibition in mathematics.

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